

by with farmers and market garden-Nine-tenths of the late fall and winter squashes found in the markets are Hubbards, and other than summer squashes there are probably more Hub-bards planted than all other sorts combined. For the farmer's garden, how ever, there are other varieties that will give nearly as good satisfaction and should be tried in a small way. The Boston Marrow is more prolific and is

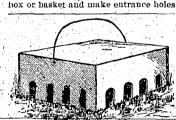


WHITE SUMMER CKOOKNECK SOUASE. an excellent autumn sort, but will not keep well after Christmas. Essex Hy brid is a good sort and of fine quality, but not of desirable shape for market The Deo Wing and Fordhook are squashes of recent introduction. the home gardener the new White Summer Crookneck is worthy of a trial. It averages a little larger than the old Crookneck, which it resembles in shape as seen in the accompanying engraving but its skin is of a beautiful ivory white color, and its quality is not excelled by any other summer squash.

Care of Implements, Take care of the farm implements and machinery. It would seem that no warning is necessary on this point, but it would surprise the general reader if he were traveling over the coun try to note the evidences of careless ness that are so often seen. The provident and painstaking farmer has a place for his implements where he sees to it that they are housed and properly nuired in the cultivation of the crops His improvident neighbor sometimes leaves his implements where they are used last or about his premises, with mowing machine is left in the field long

after it has been used, subjected to all kinds of weather and inevitable inury. The cost of repairs is necessar increased under such inexcusable neglect, and the period when a new machine will be necessary is much shortened. The care of tolls is an imword in season, while not necessary for the provident man, may be serviceable to such as are too remiss in this direc-

Feeding the Chicks.
The cut shows a simple contrivance to cover a feed dish for young chick-Simply attach a handle to an old



of a diameter sufficient to permit the ung chickens to enter. First remov the bottom of the box or basket. The object of this feed cover is to protect the food of young chickens from the older ones. It costs but a trifle and will be found very useful, especially when feeding the young on food purposely prepared for them. Place the food in a dish or trough and set the feeder over 1t.-Farm and Home.

Seed Corn Experiment shows that the special characteristics of a particular ear of corn will be reproduced in seed planted from that ear. The farmer can generally find in his corn crib almost every shape of ear and size of grain imagin-If he is wise he will make a careful selection at planting time, choosing only the best-formed speci-The development following a 1ew years of systematic selection will prove surprising. Some of the finest

Educating the Farmer.
There is a great talk at all of the institutes and farmers' meetings about educating the farmer in the arts and sciences. Education in these lines is not to be despised, but a greater need of the farmer at this time is education in business principles and business methods, and to have his eyes trained to see values in little things. He needs, soo, to have more confidence in his

wavietles extant have been produced in

neighbors and others of his own calling, and less faith in the promises of agents; trust more in those with whom whom he knows only from their letter

O. PALMER,

Fencing Farms.
A farm should be divided into as few fields as possible. It is not necessary to have more than two fenced fields: and these fields should be used only for pasture, alternately. One year two crops of hay should be cut, and the nex If possible have these pasture field lose to the barn, so that the stock can be turned out day and night. land is worth \$75 to \$150 per acre, it does not pay to pasture. It is more conomical to grow solling crops and eed the stock in the stable, having not more than five or ten acres for the stock to exercise in and graze over. The outside fence should be made of four strands of ribbon wire setting the posts twenty feet apart and thirty inches deep in the ground. A fence of this kind can be cheaply built, as the posts can be obtained from the woods and if they have to be bought, they can be had for eight cents each undressed delivered on the place. Some farmers set the posts forty feet apart, driving down stout oak stakes to fasten the wire upon every ten feet. If the work is well done it will last for some ten vears, when a new set of stakes must be put down. The Shepherd.

The sheep in an animal that must be

The small flock of sheep well cared for will bring more net profit than the big flock half cared for. If early lambs are expected, be sure

have a place prepared not calculated to make them sorry they came. The farmer who takes up the sheep business with the idea that the outside of the animal is worth more than the inside—the wool more than the carcuss gets hold of the wrong end of the dilemma. It's mutton first, and wool afterward.—Alpha.

One bushel of shelled corn or whea to every 100 head of sheep per day is about right. Oats are excellent feed and Kaffir corn would be excellent, Do not make their feed-troughs V-shaped as they will scoop up the shelled corn too rapidly. Here is a point that seems unimportant, but it represents many dollars a year difference.

A Clod Crusher. . The clod crusher shown here is useful both for crushing lumpy soil and for rolling and smoothing the land at the same time. Three logs as even in size and as round and true as possible are fastened inside a framework by round spikes driven through the sidepices into the logs so that the latter can turn freely. Where the large, carefully made land roller is not at hand, this



HOMEMADE CLOD CRUSHER. quickly made substitute will serve

if necessary.-Orange Judd Farmer, Keeping Milk

ly than milk. This fact emphasizes the necessity of keeping both milk. butter fats, soon becomes exceedingly offensive, as in the fat the character of the odor is greatly changed.

Spraying. Spraying has a tendency to heighten he color of red apples and to give a blush to the light skinned sorts. This is due largely to the effect upon the foliage. It must be considered that the folinge is the lung of the tree, and without good, healthy foliage we cannot reasonably expect bright, healthy look-When the foliage is healthy, the apples will hang longer on the trees giving them more time to mature, so as to bring them to the highest state of

perfection,-Montana Fruit Grower Dairying in Russia.

Following is a description of the manner of dairying in Russia. Our readers will doubtless prefer the home method. Those who reside near citic produce some poor butter and some milk for sale, but those living remote from market produce no more than they can consume. The cows are fed in winter on coarse food, such as oat, barley and rve straw. In summer they give but little milk, twelve to fourteen pounds per day at most. The milking is done by stripping with thumb and finger. The milk is set in cellars in earthen crocks, which are so porous that they are very hard to clean, and the milk some very quickly. To avoid this difficulty some of the peasants keep a number of small frogs in their cellars for the purpose of putting in their milk, their idea being that these cold creatures take the heat out of their milk, and they put them in to keep it sweet longer. The cream is dipped off with wooden spoons and churned in an earthen pot by stirring with a stick, and the butter is worked

Jupiter performs its fourney round and one-third months. Its average rate of travel is a trifle over eight miles a second, less than one half of the earth's rate-eighteen miles a second.

# MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Houghton Boy Saves Many Lives-Teachers Do Not Take Kindly to the

Michigan Crop Report.

The Michigan crop report for May shows the average condition of wheat to ne as follows: Southern counties, 84: cen tral, 74; northern, 87, and State, 82 per cent, comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. Very little wheat will be plowed up in the southern and northern counties because wheat is killed or otherwise destroyed. The pro-portion in the central counties is reported at 11 per cept. The amount of wheat reported marketed by farmers in April is 829,458 bushels, as compared with 468,634 bushels in April, 1896. The wet weather has been favorable for grass, and the area that will be plowed up because winter killed or otherwise destroyed is esti-mated at only 7 per cent of the total area in the State. Apples promise less than two-thirds and peaches less than one-haif of an average crop. The figures are: Southern Counties—Apples, 62; peaches, 41. Central counties—Apples, 68; peacles, 64. Northern counties—Apples, 70; peaches, 58. One year ago apples promised 96 per cent and peaches 84 per cent

of an average crop. Senator Forsyth made a long talk be fore the meeting of city superintendents or schools at Lansing in favor of his bill providing for uniform text books. He waded into the agents of book concerns who were present and said that their expenses, which were heavy, came out of the pockets of the people. He also critithe pockets of the people. He also criti-cised the newspapers for their opposition to his bill. The superintendents by a unanimous standing vote adopted the fol owing resolutions in opposition to his

"Whereas, The so-called uniform text book bill now pending in our State Senate is a measure of most serious impor-tance to our schools, and believing that f enacted into law it would cause an expenditure to our people of over \$500,000, with no material benefit; that it would not bring about any of the fancied blessit would open the way for the adoption of vastly inferior books; that it centralizes too greatly the power of the text book adoption: that it would stand in the way of a compulsory free text book law, which would secure all the advantages claimed for this bill and avoid its serious and caamitous provisions; therefore, be it "Resolved, That our legislators be in

courteously yet strongly urged to use all honorable means to prevent the passage of cither the Graham.or Forsyth bill, and save the schools of the State from the mpending disaster attendant upon their

Papers were read upon the following subjects: "The Superintendents and the Business Man," Supt. G. W. Loomis; St. Joseph, discussion by Supt. J. R. Müler of Big Rapids; "Effects of the Law Remiring Examination of City Teachers. Supt. C. M. McLean, Holland, discussion by E. A. Wilson, Benfon Harbor, and State Supt. Hummond; "Teachers" Meeting," W. W. Chalmers, Grand Rapids, The following officers were elected: President, W. C. Hull, Albion; vice-president, T. H. Benzell, Port Huron; secretary, S. B. Laird, Lausing.

No Bibte in Michigan Schools. In Detroit, Judge Carpenter decided in substance that reading Bible lessons in school was, religious instruction of such a nature that it comes within the constitu-Milk is sure to absorb any odors with the constitutional prohibition against theological which it is brought in contact. Cream and butter, having a greater proportion supported by the State. A collection called the thorn with the fact that the state is one of the total probability than milk. the text books introduced by the Board the necessity of keeping both milk, cream and butter out of reach of foul odors of any kind. This can hardly be the decision of Judge Carpenter was rendered to the decision of the decision o odors of any kind. This can narray be the decision of Judge Carpenter was rendene while the milk is kept where the odor of cooking vegetables of all kinds can reach it. Almost any kind of odor from cooking, when combined with in the school and that he, as a taxpayer, was compelled to assist in the maintee. was compelled to assist in the mainte nance of religious instruction in violation of his rights under the constitution. It of his rights under the constitution. It was shown in the suit that tenchers read aloud during school hours each day from Bible selections. The court declared that in the intent of the constitution this was "feligious instruction" which taxpayers could not be required to support. The case was elaborately tried and elicited great public interest.

Dynamite Bidn't Scare This Boy.
With a box containing 200 pounds of dynamite on fire ten feet away from him, John Thomas, a boy who runs a compressed air hoisting engine in the Tamapressed air noisting eigine in the Tama-rack mine at Houghton, stuck to his post and saved the lives of the men at work in the mine by his wonderful brayery. Cen seconds after Thomas had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded smashing the engine to pieces and doing other damage, but the men and the boy to whom they owe their lives were in a place of safety.

Minor State Matters. Burglars visited the residence of four

Allegan citizens one night The most interesting statement that has been made by Gov. Pingree since his in-auguration is that he does not propose to let the legislators go home until they en-act laws vastly increasing the taxes paid by railroads, telegraph, telephone, fast freight, sleeping car and other corpoga-tions of this nature. "It will be long past haying time before they get away unless they raise these taxes to a just basis," he says. There is little doubt that the House will amend the Senate bill so as to make the increase in the railroad tax 2 instead

The late Henry Brees, who died recently at Kalamazoo, left an estate of \$120,000. Of this amount \$20,000 goes to St. Luke's Church as an endowment fund for the pay of the rector.

for the pay of the rector.

The country about Georgetown was shocked to learn of the arrest of George Schreckengust and Albert Hardy, two farmers of hitherto high standing and both men of families. They were charged with systematically stealing grain throughout the country and both pleaded guilty. They were given intern deep to guilty. They were given ninety days in the Detroit house of correction and a fine of \$100.

The work on the new Federal building at Saginaw is started. The little 2-year-old son of Edwin and

Aramford & Avalanche

row at Bay City Jeff Smith struc

Jeff Pringle with some unknown weapon fracturing his skull. Three doctors are trying to save Pringle's life.

George W. Taylor's roadhouse at Bay

City was destroyed by fire. The building vas valited at \$1,200. It was insured for There is a merry war on between the ice dealers of Flint, and from present in-dications consumers will get honest rates

in the future. The price is down to twelve and one-half cents. The hay crop of southwestern Michigan promises to be an enormous one this season. The farmers claim that with even an antire absence of rain a nuch larger yield than usual is assured.

The soldiers and sallors relief con mission at Saginaw has decided that it would be necessary to raise \$2,300 for the

The big stock barn belonging to P. C. Faunce, one mile north of St. Louis, was burned to the ground, with all its con-tents, among which were four horses, some cows and a number of hogs, also all his farm implements. Loss about \$2,000,

At Kalamazoo, Ed McConkey and William I. Healy were arrested on orders from Sheriff Pease of Chicago on a charge of larceny to the amount of \$7,000. The specific charge is that of stealing a carload of eggs from the Tarper Mercantile Company of Harper, Kan.

O. L. Partridge, ex-secretary of the Alpena Loan and Building Association, was acquitted of embezziement. On the first trial he was convicted. Partridge was short \$22,000. He did not deny taking the money, but claimed he intended to use it in speculation and return it.

Game Warden C. Ellis Elliott of Stan-Game Warden G. Ellis Elliott of Stan-ton, proposes that the game laws be ob-served to the letter. He caught Fred Briggs, a prominent merchant of Langs-ton, fishing trout out of season. Briggs pleaded guilty before a justice of the peace and was fined \$15 and costs.

At a-meeting of the board of control in Flint, Frank North was elected secre-tary, in the place of Mr. Spears. The balance of the officers were re-elected. The board deferred action in regard to rehiring teachers until the State Legisla-ture fixes the appropriation for the ensu-

following are the latest returns: Ben Taylor, aged about 33, veterinary dentist, killed; he leaves a widow and two chil-dren; Jim Simmons; barn struck and two yaluable horses killed; Alex, Hanna, barn struck, damage nominal. Damage to trees and fences quite heavy.

Fire destroyed the elevator and dry kin of the H; W. Rickel & Son Malting Company at Detroit. The elevator and dry kin contained in the neighborhood of 200,000 bushels of barley and malt. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, fully covered. by insurance. The company has a second plant on Hastings street and there will be scarcely any stoppage to its business.

Edward Stoffet, a farmer near Willow, after thrashing his grain last fall, dis-covered he had lost one of his hogs. While working near the barn Saturday he heard a noise in the straw stack, and up on investigation found the hog. He had been for six months without food or drink, only straw. The hog when last weighed was about 400 pounds, and when found about 150. But at the present time is do

Near North Branch, Clarence Ruby aged 20 years, son of Jas. Ruby, a farmer, was found lying in a fence corner about forty rods from his home with the top of his head completely blown off and the body in an advanced state of decomposition. By the use of a string fled from his foot to the trigger of the gun he had blown his brains out. He still held the muzzle of the gun in his hands when found. He was partially demented at times, but was not thought to be desper-

A case growing out of the fight at Ben-ton Harbor over the street railway fran-chise was reversed by the Supreme Court. Ald. Shriver, assisted by the police, atrempted to tear up the tracks of the street railway company. President Bean of the street railway company threatened to shoot them. His revolver went off and Shriver was hit. He sued Bean for damages, but the jury found that the revolver was accidentally discharged and he fail-ed to get judgment.

Twenty-eight Battle Creek bicycle riders were arrested by the police in one night for riding without lamps, in violation of the city ordinance. As the law has been a dead letter, and many supposed with would not be enforced, the persons arrested were released. The chief of police then gave notice, so that none would plead ignorance that the law would be enforce ed. Next night eleven bicycle riders were arrested, and all brought up before the recorder and fined.

The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of convicts Edward Huntley, Wm. Curley and William Boot, who, while prisoners in the State prison, knocked down Deputy Warden Northrup, and attempted to make their escape. They were convict-ed of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to serve ten years each upon the expiration of the sentences which they were then serving. It was contended that valid sentences could not be imposed upon convicts now serving sentences and that it cannot be determined, taking "good time" into account, when their present sentences will expire and the new sentence begin. The court says that while it cannot new be determined when the first term will expire, in view of the time which may be gained by good hehavior, it is certain that, whenever his first term does expire his sentence will begin.

President Angell returned to Ann Arbor and resumed his work at the university. He will continue his course on the history of treaties until his departure for Turkey, which will probably be about June 12

A small dynamite packing house belonging to the Lake Superior Powder Co onging to the Lake Superior Powder Co. of Marquette, blew up and one man, Dan-Harrie, aged 21, was blown to atoms. The powder will is located two miles from town, but the force of the explosion was so great that it was plainly felt all over the city and in some places glass was shattered. The money loss caused by the accident is small about \$800. accident is small, about \$800.

# POWERS TO SETTLE IT

GREECE ACCEPTS TERMS PRO POSED FOR MEDIATION.

Preliminaries of Peace as Agreed Ut on Between the Powers Has Been Adhered to by Greek Government United States Crop Conditions.

War Seems Ended.
Well, the war seems to be over. The Greek Government has formally adhered to bie preliminaries of peace agreed upon between the powers, and the heads of the different legations have received positive

assurances investing them with itemoriate freat with Turkey. The negotiation at Athens are regarded as concluded. The collective note of the powers is to the following effect: Upon a formal dec-laration by Greece that she will recuit in troops and agree to such an autonomous regime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best, and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers

will intervene in the interests of

the first lord of the treasury and Govern ment leader. A. J. Balfour, announced that instructions had been received from All the representatives of the powers at Athens saying that mediation between Turkey and Greece had been offered to the latter country and had been accepte ov the Greek Government. Active measure at Constantinople to stop further advance of the Turkish troops under the comman of Edhem Pasha.

The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the public. The Deiyannis organs attack the Government for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevita-ble, and violently attack the Ethnike Hetairia, asking it to render an account

In Vienna it is reported that Turkey terms of peace with Greece; include the payment of an indemnity of \$15,000,000, a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, the annualling of the treaties fayoring the Greeks, the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey and the settlement of the Cretan

ACTOR IN THE PULPIT.

James A. Herne, Hero of "Short Acres," Preaches to an Audience. James A. Herne, who is playing a won

derfully successful engagement in his beautiful play, "Shore Acres," at McVicker's Chicago theater, filled the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Canfield at St. Paul's Church Sunday night. Mr. Herne is known the country over for his kind face, his great air and his noble character (on the stage as the hero of "Hearts of Oak" and "Shore Acros." And his stage appear ance and character do not belie the ma himself, for in private life he is a phila: thropist, with a heart of oak and a gen erously open hand. Mr. Herne is no nearly 60 years of age, and has been



player for almost two generations. His first engagement was at Troy, N. Y., and paid him \$6 a week. He is wedded to the character he evolves, and the parts he takes are the flowers and fruits of his own feeling. He is very tond of outdoor sports and is particularly fond of the bi-cycle. "Shore Acres" has proven a ver-itable gold mine to Mr. Herne and it has rained him an independent fortune. fifth anniversary of this play was cele brated at McVicker's Theater on Monday

FARM CONDITIONS DECLINE. Returns for May for the Departmen of Agriculture.

The May returns of the Department of Agriculture show a decline from the Apri Agriculture snow a decime from the April condition of 1.2 points; 80.2, against SI.4 last month, and 82.7 March 1, 1896. The averages of the principal winter-when States are: Ohio, 82; Michigan, 81; In-diana, 61; Illinois, 37; Missouri, 54; Kan-sas, 78; California, 97; Pennsylvania, 96, sas, 78; California, 97; Fennsylvania, 30.
The averages of the Southern States are high, ranging from 85 in Mississippi to 98 in Texas, and in the minor States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, from 98 in New Jersey to 102 in Maryland, 200 in Maryl

land. As reported in April, the worst injuries from freezing and deficient snow are in Illinois, though the bordering States, Indiana. Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, report severe winter injury, and States bordering these, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas, show reduced condition figures. Over the country elsewhere the ondition is unusually good, being practically normal east of the Alleghanies and quite high also on the Pacific slope. The percentage of spring plowing, finished May I, is 61.9, the usual percentage being 79. 78. Only the extreme northern and southern States show the customary proportion. Everywhere else delay resulted from the late season and heavy rains.

Reports from Europe are generally fa-vocable as to the condition of crops, but in France there is a reduced area under wheat, and the crop is expected to fall wheat, and the crop is expected to had short of last year's at least 16,000,000 bushels. In part of Prussia the spring sowings have been retarded by rain. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that there will be no wheat for export from that country this year.

Chicago Greeks are greatly discourage over the lack of public interest, as shows in the small returns to their appeals for contributions to the war fund.

### DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY BILLS. Culmination of a Bitter Battle in the

Illinois Legislature.

The defeat of the "Humphrey bills" in the Illinois Legislature was the culmination of the bitterest and most sensational legislative fight in the history of the State.

agrishive again in the landry of the State for months every paper in Chicago, and almost all the leading papers of the State have been waging war on these measures, which simed to vest the power of granting street railway franchises in Chicago to a State commission and to extend the fran chises of the present companies fifty years. It was openly charged that the street railway companies of Chicago had raised a corruption fund of nearly \$1, raised a corruption fund of hearty \$1,.000,000 and were offering fabulous bribes to legislators. Mass meetings have been held in Chicago almost every night for the past month, denouncing the bills, at which Mayor Harrison, Alderman Harlan and ssurances investing them with authorit prominent men in all parties have taken s

leading part.

Great excitement on the stock exchange greeted the announcement of the defeat of the measures. The fittini quotation for West Chicago was 102, and it sold as low as 94, showing a decline of 8 points from the opening to the lowest quotation. The close was only ½ point above the lowest quotation of the day.

est quotation of the day.

The West Chicago street railway has a capital stock of \$13,189,000. When the Humphrey bills passed the Senate the stock sold as high as 107. When the bills were defeated in the House it sold 13 points under this quotation.

The Chicago City Railway has a capital stock of \$12,000,000, divided into 120,000 shares. From the last preceding quotations there was a decline of more than 10 points in City Railway in the bid prices

Putting together only the three principal companies gives the following as the loss in values:

North Chicago \$1,320,000 

Total .....\$3,838,900 Y. P. S. C. E. CONVENTION.

Program for the Annual Gathering

at San Francisco.

The local committee having in charge the preliminaries for the sixteenth international Christian Endeavor convention, which will be held in San Francisco July 7 to 12, is leaving no stone unturned to insure its success. Applications for hote accommodations are pouring in daily, and arrangements will soon be perfected. The arrangements will soon be perfected. be one of the best ever provided. Its chief

be one of the best ever provided. Its chief features are as follows:

The convention will open Wednesday night, July 7, with meetings in eight of the largest churches in the city and one meeting each in Oakland and Alameda. Thursday morning simultaneous welcome meetings will be held in Mechanic's and Woodward's navillons. It the afternion twenty ward's pavilions. In the afternoon twen ty or more churches will be used for de nominational rallies. Friday morning practical addresses and open parliaments upon the fundamental principles of Chris upon the randamental principles of Carris-tian Endeavor, will be provided. The af-ternoon will be given up to a "school of methods" in the various churches. "Chris-tian Endeavor Fellowship" will be the general subject for Friday evening. Saturday movning the State secretaries are to be heard from in a symposium on the topic "How May We Make the Commit-tee Work in Local Societies More Effec-tive?" There will be an open-air demonstration on Vanness avenue, after which the delegates are to be given an outing by the local committee. Sunday there will be three meetings of great importance, one for men only, another for women only and one for ministers and church officer Monday will be devoted to the evangelisti Monday will be devoted to the evangelistic and missionary influences of Christian Endeavor. The junior rally, one of the most important features of the program, will be held in the afternoon, and the closing sessions of the convention will be held in the evening.

# TO KILL GRASSHOPPERS.

Professor Bruner Will Go to Argen sity of Nebruska is soon to go to the Argentine Republic in South America for the purpose of putting an end to the



scourge of grasshop-pers in that forward country.

For the past nine years Argentine ha been eaten up by the insects and the Argentine farmers appealed to the Goy-

ernment. A commis-Ayres was appointed to look into the mat-ter. It was decided that the first neces PROF. BRUNER. sary step was to learn as much as poss ble about the insects' mode of life and thus discover the best means of wiping

It was agreed that to do this a grass hopper expert was a sine qua non and the American minister. Mr. Buchanan, was consulted. He referred the matter to Washington and the committee on agriculture unanimously decided that Prof. Bruner was the man.

Prof. Bruner is an old student of the saltatory insect that ravages the territory west of the Mississippi and he will go to



the fields of Argentine ably equipped to fight it. A year will be spent in looking the nears of Argentine any equipped to fight it. A year will be spent in looking over the ground, and then the battle will begin. Ample funds will be at the disposal of the commission under which Prof. Bruner will work, and if money and scientific skill are of any avail the grass-bearron will be benighed from the namelies. hopper will be banished from the pampa of Argentine.

A recent announcement made that the Nicataguan Government had taken occa According to deep the statement that it had canceled the concession of the Nicaraguan Canal Company is not looked upon as especially importunt, as the concession expires by limitation during the present nonth.

Richard Dawson, earl of Dartrey, is dead. He is succeeded in the title and the estate by his eldest son, Lord Cremorne, aged 50. The family is one of the great ground landlords of the United Kingdom, owning 30,000 acres.

# SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Roy, R. L. Cope, Pastor. dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. C. W. Potter Vednesday evening

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. . P. W. Bekker, Pastor, Services every Sun-

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father T. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday

n each month. GRAYLING LODGE No. 358, F. & A. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-MRS. M. E. HANSON, President

GRALLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121.-

GRAYLING LODGE, 1. O. O. F., No. 137 .-Meets every Tuesday evenin P. B. JOHNSON, N. G.

P. E. JOHNSON, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASE

MARY L. STALEY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790 .- Moote

B. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE. No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

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meets in regular communication on Thursds evening on or before the fall of the mooi FRED NABREN, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

second and fourth Saturdays in each month W. S. CHALBER, Post Com. C. W. WR:GHT, Adjutant.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. Menz, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

PRAWFORD

ets every Saturday evening.

J. J. Collins Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

cond and last Wednesday of each mouth.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.

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JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Laters Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop nose, comer Michigan Avenue and Reifrond Street, Prompt at ention given all customers. Oct. 1, 91.

# GRAYLING, ... MICHIGAN. CORN AWAITS SHIPS.

RED TAPE CAUSES DELAY IN RELIEF.

Great Britain Indifferent While He Subjects Starve-Turk's Hard Terms of Trucs-Lexington, Ky., Loses Her Fine Court House by Fire.

Corn for Famine Victims. No arrangements have yet been made for forwarding the 15,000 tons of corn stored in Brooklyn warehouses to the plague-stricken districts of India, Sis weeks ago Congress authorized the Secre-tary of the Navy to charter a steamship of American registry to convey the con-tributions of food stuffs to India. There is no American vessel available that will hold 15,000 tons. The only vessel that will hold so large a cargo is the Ham-burg-American Line steamship Pennsyl-The thing to be done, apparently as the Secretary of the Navy is not empowered to engage more than one vessel is to see if the British authorities will not provide a yessel to take the larger part of the corn, while an American vessel takes the remainder.

### FAMOUS RELICS BURN.

Conrthouse Structure at Lexington Suffers Damage of \$60,000. Fire in the Lexington, Ky, court house Friday, afternoon destroyed valuable paintings and relies which cannot be replaced. The building, which was erected in 1883 at a cost of \$125,000, was damaged to the extent of \$60,000. Fireproof. floors saved the records in the circuit and county clerks' offices, reaching back to the first settlement of the State, when Levi Todd, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's grandfather, was first clerk of the court. During the fire the bell, which was cast in Philadelphia in 1816, fell, crashing to atoms the beautiful statue of "Woman Triumphant," by Hart. This piece was the pride of the city. It was purchased of Tiffany for \$5,000 by the women of Lexington, and occupied a position in the rotunda. The portraits destroyed, all of which were in the circuit court room, were those of Henry Clay, James O. Hamson, his law partner; Col. Joe Daviess, who fell at Tippecanoe; Frank Hunt, Judge Haggin, M. C. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, William T. Barry of Jackson's cabinet, that Steps to Grey of Jackson's cabinet, staff officer to Go Shelby at the battle of the Thames; Chief Justice Robertson, Richard Menetee, John B. Huston, Thomas F. Marshall, Chief Justice Boyle, Judge Richardson, Jesse Bledsoe and Judge Charles Thomas.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

Decrease During Last Nine Months Was 68,689. The returns received by the immigration bureau during the last nine months show a marked falling off in the number of immigrant arrivals in this country. The number of arrivals during the nine months ended March 31, 1897, was 142,941, as compared with 209,630 for the same period in the fiscal year 1896. This is a decrease of 66, 680. During April the decrease at New York alone was 11,549, and during the first elevandary and the first eleven days in the present month the falling off at New York was 10,800. Commissioner General Stump estimates that the decrease for the entire country during the fiscal year ending June 30 next will not be less than 93,000, of which Ne York probably will show 70,000.

# TERMS OF THE PORTE.

Sultan Names Conditions Upon Which
He Will Consent to Peace.
The Sultan of Turkey literally outdees
Shylock in dealing with defeated Greece.
He demands the annexation of Thessuly
regardless of the treaty of Berlin. An
indemnity of £10,000,000 is also required from the little Hellenic nation.
The Turkish army will continue to advance if these conditions are not accepted. Ambassadors of the powers have
met to consider the perplexing attitude
of the porte. The powers are not willing of the porte. The powers are not willing to concede all that is asked, and the peace of the Balkans, if not of Europe, seems now seriously involved.

Athletes of the Diamond Following is the standing of the cluis the National Baseball League:

w.	
Baltimore16	3 Cleveland 9 10
Philadelphia 13	
Cincinnati . 18	7 Brooklyn 7 11
Pittsburg11	6 Chicago 6 13
Louisville 9	7 Washington 5 12
Boston 9	9 St. Louis 4 15
100	
The showing o	f the members of the

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L. W. L.
Columbus ...12 6 Milwaukee ...12 10
St. Paul ...14 7 Detroit ...10 10
Indianapolis 11 7 Kansas City 6 17
Minneapolis ...12 10 G'nd Rapids ...5 15 Killed for Informing on Thieves,

Because Gid Summers, a former resident of Boyd County, Nebraska, informed against cattle rustlers there, he wa fatally shot at Ord by a man named Mo Bride, alleged to be a member of the Boyd County gang. The assassin is claimed to have been deliberately commissioned by his associates to commit the crime. He escaped to the sand hills.

Fonl Crime in-Minnesota Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bokell living were robbed of \$400 and murdered about midnight Saturday night. The instru-ment of death was an ax, which was found in the yard-covered with blood. There is no clew to the murderers.

Catholic University Enriched. It is reported at Baltimore that the Roman Catholic University at Washington has received a legacy of \$150,000 from the estate of Mr. O'Brien of New Orleans. The money will be used to endow three chairs to be selected by the authoriries of the university.

Beckoned by Death. Judge John Lowell, the distinguished jurist, died at his home in Brookline, Mas., Friday. Judge Lowell had been ill for some time and his death had been expected for several days.

Try to Scuttle a Ship.
The steamer Australia, from Honolulu, brought word of an attempt to scuttle the American ship Indiana, from Hilo for New York, having 1,800 tons of sugar in her hold. An auger hole had been bored through the bottom and three of the ere suspected of the job, deserted

Justice in a Roat. The Supreme Court of Missouri is in a deadlock over the settlement of the part-nership estate of Murdock & Dickson, high involves more than \$1,000,000, and the court has asked the adverse parties to agree upon a special judge, whose decision shall be final.

EXCITED ABOUT THE LEVERS.

Many People Hard at Work Repairing Breaks.

With a slightly falling river and fine weather the leves excitement at New Or leans is greater than at any previous time. The Baton Rouge break at the Burton lumber mills naturally holds first place. The break will make it doubtful it a leves can be built around the danger spots, or whether the whole upper porters, where the previous the previous that the previous the previous that the previou tion of the Poutchartrain line, running from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, will be endangered by back-water. The latest news from the break in the Burton levee-shows a large force of men at work there and the hope is entertained by those on the spot that the flow of water will be checked. Another sensation was caused by the partial failure of the new work upon the site of the old Davis crevasse, considerable of the box levee built by the railroads and planters giving way. New work was started with fully 500 men and the struggle will be interesting. The situation in Bayou la Fourche, where many rich sugar plantation of the Pontchartrain line, runnin esting. The situation in Bayou h Fourche where many rich sugar planta tions are situated, has also grown more critical and no more steamboats will be allowed to enter this stream until the water subsides.

GO TO ARGENTINA FOR NAGS.

English Commission is Sent to South America to Buy Horses. The Bureau of American Republics ha received reliable information that in th received remove information that it is the property of April a commission composed of fifteen cavalry officers and six vet erinary, surgeons left England for the city of Buenos Ayres for the purpose of buying a large number of horses in the purpose of buying a large number of horses in the composition of the purpose of the purpose of buying a large number of horses in the composition of the purpose of the purpose of buying a large number of horses in the purpose of t Argentine Republic, to be used in the cavalry service of the English army. The cavary service of the English army. Incircumstance is, regarded as significant only in the fact of showing the development in that part of the world. It is the first time any European country has had recourse to the markets of Sputh America. for such purposes. Heretofore the British army has been supplied with horses from the United States and Canada, and to a limited extent from the continent of Europe.

FIRES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A. B. Patrick & Co.'s Tannery Burned—Loss, \$100,000.

Early Wednesday morning fire broke out in the tannery of A. B. Patrick & Co. at San Francisco, and two hours later there was little left but ruins. The loss to plant and stock is estimated at from \$400.000 to \$425,000, with insurance of \$295,000. The buildings destroyed numbered ten. Almost simultaneously five tenement houses on Telegraph Hill were burned. The families occupying them barely escaped with their lives, so rapidly did the flames spread in the ramshackle wooden houses. Loss about \$75,000. Another blaze destroyed four cottages on Wisconsin street, in South San Francisco. Loss, sin street, in South San Francisco. Loss

Of Interest to Farmers. map of the United States, with

A map of the United States, with a broad red strip running across it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will soon ornament the walls of the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. This map, and particularly this stripe, will interest especially two great classes of citizens of the United States, the farmers and the capitalists "Having distributed sugar beet seeds to about 20,000 farmers," said Secretary Wilson, "I want to take up the practica end of this subject now and show to the capitalists as well as the farmers wher capitalists as well as the farmers where they can afford to make such experiments and enter upon such business investments as are likely to be a success; financially and otherwise. It is evident that the peo-ple of the United States have faith in the beet sugar industry. We have supplied in the last few weeks 20,000 farmers of the country with sugar beet seeds for ex-periments during the coming season. They are scattered through practically ever State north of the extreme southern lin of States. The people as far south as the Carolinas, Tennessee and Texas believe that they can grow sugar beets successfully, and we are quite willing to give them full opportunity to make a test ergywhere. If they succeed in extending the beet sugar territory down, to the very line of the sugar cane area there ought to be no difficulty in producing in the United States all of the \$80,000,000 worth of sugar for which we are now going abroad annually. A number of factories are already in process of erection, and people of States. The people as far south as ready in process of erection, and people with capital are willing and ready to establish many more of them as soon as they determine what sections of the country are best adapted for practical beef-sugar production. Our other experiments in behalf of the farmers are making good progress. Our first shipment of butter to Europe, in the experimental form which we are trying to utilize is going forward now. The butter has reached New York, several tons of it from the best creameries of the United States, and in various forms as to size of package. ready in process of erection, and peopl in various forms as to size of package method of production, salting, method o which we are sending is so recorded as to its method of production and otherwise that we know its history and will be able

to judge by its reception and popularity what ought to be done in future ship ments." Street-Car Measure Beaten. The Humphrey bills were killed in the Illinois Legislature Tuesday. By the tremendous vote of 121 yeas to 29 nays the enacting clause to Senate bill 258; which extends street car franchises fifty years, was stricken out, killing the measure beyond all hope of resurrection. It was a victory for the nearly that you the rect

victory for the people that even the sanguine leaders of the opposition had no dared expect. The corporation force were utterly routed. Even their accredited representatives in the House turned tail when they saw impending defeat an scrambled into the band wagon. Sherman Hus a Birthday. John Sherman celebrated Monday the

John Sherman celebrated Monday In-seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth and at hight the magnificent residence of the Secretary of State in Washington was the scene of festivity and rejoicing it fonor of the event. The reception at the Sherman mansion was attended gen erally by the official and unofficial mension made something of a jubilee in the present social season. Secretary and Mrs Sherman are counted among the most de lightful entertainers in the official set.

Successful at the Stort. Successful at the Start.
The Irish palace building fair wa opened in Grand Central palace at New York in the presence of 5,000 persons The fair will be continued for twenty days, and the proceeds will be used in the construction of permanent headquarter for the United States Irish societies

Murdered by a Tramp, Patrolman Oscar Christenson of Sout Bend, Ind., was murdered in cold bloo Monday night by tramps, and the centra police station holds over one hundred holdes in an effort to determine the tramp or tramps who committed the murder.

Growing Corn Under Water Rain for thirty-six hours has again oded Middlesboro, Ky. Thousands of acres of growing corn are under water loss to farmers will not be less that \$20,000, and to Middlesboro \$5,000.

Our Flag No Protection. The Cuban question threatens to again become a burning issue and give the people something else to think about besides

the tariff, says a Washington correspond Relations put in most of the time Thurs day going through reports as to the status of affairs in Cuba turned over to it by the State Department. The facts officially brought to the attention of the Senate committee were of a startling character The general sense of the committee, as ex-pressed by members of the Senate commit-tee, is that a very delicate situation has been uncovered by the disclosures of the State Department and that common pru dence dictates extra caution in its hand ling. The report of the sub-committee appointed to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman was presented to the full committee. The report consiste of a concise statement of the contents of official reports from American cousuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week of the present time. This report confirms the newspaper reports a affairs in the island, and even goe for andres in depicting a deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds in a starving condition and are hundreds in a starving condition and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all parts of the island, and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat. They have no means of leaving the island. Their condition is pronounced wholly deplorable. The report also indicates a generally wretched condition of all the inhabitants of the island because of the scarcity of food and money, especially in the centers of population, and because also of the pressure of the most malignent diseases such as yellow fever, smallpox and dysen tery. These diseases the natives with-stand with comparative ease, but they are especially oppressive to the Spanish sol-diery. The reports indicate that the Span-diery operations of the span now as it was a ish army is not so strong now as it was year ago, largely on account of these ray ages, while they indicate no diminution of the insurgent forces. The reports upon which the sub-committee's brief was based were from various consuls, includ-ing Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy but merely give the situation as they MEANS MUCH TO CONVICTS.

Court Decision on the Illinois Inde-terminate Sentence Law.

Over 1,000 Illinois State prisoners who had hoped for liberty under the expects. tion that the indeterminate senten would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court have been disappointed and must remain in prison. The court has unqualifiedly declared the law to be valid. A test case was made of the appeal of C. E. George, a Chicago attorney, who col lected \$150 belonging to Tillie Cutta, a client, and refused to give it up. George was indicted April 2, 1892, for embezzle-ment, tried before Judge Smith, convicted and ordered sent to Joliet on an indeter-minate sentence. After his conviction and sentence his attorneys appealed the case, alleging in addition to the unconsti-tutionality of the indeterminate law, that if any offense was committed it was a nisdemeanor and not a felony, as the de miscemeanor and not a felony, as the de-fendant was acting as a lawyer in col-lecting the money. The decision was re-ceived in Chicago with great interest. Had the law been pronounced unconstitutional, as many feared. George would not only have obtained release, but more than 1,000 other convicts, who have been tried once, outer convicts, who have been tried once, could not be rearrested or tried again for the same offense. The permanency of the law in Illinois has been practically settled unless the Supreme Court reverses itself, as it has done on previous rare oc-

# RIOT AT CHICAGO CIRCUS.

Dranken Poles and Bohemians Cu

Loose a Balloon.
A crowd of 2,000 Polish and Bohemian A crowd of 2,000 Polish and Bohemian rolling mill hands created a riot Sunday night at Duggan Bros. Circus in South Cheago. They considered the aeronaut, Harry Blake, was too tardy in making his secension, so they cut the guy ropes holding the balloon down and sent it aloft themselves. Blake was tangled in the ropes at the time and was carried to a height of 150 feet before he could get the valve open. He reached the ground without injury. Meantime the rioters proceeded to finish their work by pulling down the circus tents, but the arrival of a squad of police put them to flight. squad of police put them to flight.

Denmark Imitates France. The long-expected Denmark ministeria risis has occurred. The Premier and for Foreign Affairs Baron Reedtz Thott, tendered the resignation the Cabinet, and the King summoned e Premier Estrup to form a new Cabinet.

House Stands by Grover. The national House, by a vote of 100 to 39, refused to concur in the Senate amendment to revoke President Cleveland's orders as to forest reservations.

Buried Alive. A British officer and thirty coolies have been killed by an avalanche on the Sprine-garleh toad, British India.

Double Lynching in Alabama A double lynching has occurred at Jeff, Ala. Both men lynched were negroes. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.90 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.90 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; cats, No. 2, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, hoice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to

30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, \$35 to \$70 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.25. sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c

to 22c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; reg, No. 23c to 35c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c;
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$9c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, \$25 to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, \$3.60 to 37c.

yellow, 25c to 27c; oars, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 35c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 01c to 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 37c; clover seed, \$4,30 to \$4.40.

cover sect, \$4.50 to \$4.40.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 38c; pork, mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00. Buffalo-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 02c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; cats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c.

New York-Cattle, \$3,00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, West on 10c to 11c.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instruct ive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found-A Learned and Concise Re view of the Same.

Lesson for May 23. The Conference at Jerusalem .- Acts 15

1-6, 22-29.
Golden Text.—"Through the grace of

the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved even as they."—Acts 15: 11. Returning from their first missionary journey late in the year 47, Paul and Bur nabas spent some two years with the dis ciples in Antioch (Acts 14: 28). Ther Jerusalem which threatened to cause serious trouble, but was amicably settled by the conference or council which forms the subject of this lesson. The decision arrived at did much to begin the long process of broadening the views of Jewish Christians, though tr by no means put an end at once to the disagreement, as is shown by the conduct of Peter afterward shown by the conduct of Peter atterwants at Antioch, and by the teachings of the Jews who followed Paul on his journeys, misleading the Galatians and other churches by their words. The importance of this crisis in the history of the church annot be too strongly emphasized. Had t not been for the liberal tendency repre sented by Paul—following, of course, the iberality of Jesus himself—the church would have been but a branch of the Jev ish religion, and, so far as we can see could hardly have survived the grea shock that came with the fall of Jerusa lem and the dispersion of the Jews; or at any rate, could never have spread much beyond the Mediterranean coasts. In studying the lesson, Acts 15: 1-35 should be read, and also Galatians 2: 1-10, the latter being the passage in which Paul speaks of his visits to Jerusalem with the purpose of proving that he did not re ceive his gospel from the apostles ther or indeed from any men, but from Christ The matter of harmonizing the account in Acts and in Galatians is referred to

Explanatory. "Certain men which came down from "Gertain men which came down from Judea": several things are to be inferred from this phrase. Judea, and especially Jerusalem, was still the center of the Christian churches, and false teachers from there would be especially influential. It was also the center of the strictest form of Judaistic Christianity. Notwithstanding the years which had elapsed since the first preaching of the gospel to Gentiles, the sentiment at Jerusalein re-mained strongly against the admission of mained strongly against the admission of Gentile converts to equal rights with Jewish converts unless they submitted to the requirements of Judaism, that is, became proselytes. Paul speaks strongly of these persons, who were not content to hold these views themselves, but attempted to force them on a church situated in entirely different surroundings and with differ ent needs; he calls them "false brethrep who come in privily to spy out our lib-erty which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring us into bondare." (Gal. 2: 4). There seem to have been two classes, it not two parties, the Jerusalem church itself, one extreme, the other moderate-James, Peter and John belonging to the latter. It was probably the former that busied itself with hunting out heresy in neighboring cities and sent men to Antioch to undermine Paul's work under pretense of holy zeal. It can easily be imagined how such preaching at Anti-och would cause infinite trouble for Pau and Barnabas.

Evidently not only the Antioch church

but those further south, between Antioch and Judea, were altogether in sympathy with the liberal Christianity for which Paul stood. "They were received of the church, and of the spostles and elders"; this is as good a place as any to inquire just when this visit to Lerusalem occurred and how it let he connected with the red and how it is to be connected with the account in Gal. 2: 1-10. This is not a simple question, and into its details it will not be profitable to enter in class, but the teacher should be familiar with the ground, in order not to be caught napping by some quick-witted pupil, if for no other reason. For a full discussion see Conpbeare and Howson's note, Ramsny and other books on Paul. The teacher may study this out for himself by comparing accounts. But it is fairly safe to say that the account in Galatians refers to this lesson, and that the apparent differences are not really contradictions. If so, the date is fifty. ground, in order not to be caught nanning

It appears from Galatians that Pau conferred first privately with the apos-ties and leaders of the church ("them which were of reputation," Gal. 2: 2), in order to make sure that the accidents of public debate might not defeat his cause The account in Acts does not this statement; it refers simply to the public meeting.

The speeches of Peter and James, or

rather the abstracts of their speeches, should be read, especially by the older pupils. Peter's attitude is liberal; he refers to his experience at the time of the conversion of Cornelius, and deprecates any return to the old bigoted ideas. Jame relies on the scriptural argument for the salvation of the Gentiles. These two lines of proof, together with the living proof afforded by Paul's numerous converts, sufficed to convince the members of the conference that Paul was right They accordingly drew up a form of let ter to the churches which had been dis turbed by the erroneous teaching—those at Antioch and in Syria and Cilicia—embodying their views of the matter. be carefully noted that the decision was not a compromise in which each side conceded something. Verse 29 might seem to indicate that the Judaizers really secured part of their purpose in requiring Gentile converts to observe certain pro-visions of Jewish ceremonial law, abstaining from the eating of meats offered staining from blood, and from the flesh of animals strangled, as well as from the sin of fornication. But as a matter of fact these requirements were, under the circumstances a desirable if not necessary means of keeping Christians from the su picion of falling back into paganism. It was a safeguard against that rather than a concession to Judaism.

Next Lesson-"Christian Faith Leads to Good Works."-Jas. 2: 14-23.

That Altered the Case

Of the late French Senator Renaud the Kolnische Zeitung tells the follow ing anecdote:

When Renaud first came as Senato to Paris from his home in the Pyre nees, he engaged a room at a hotel and paid a month's rent-150 francs-in ad vance. The proprietor asked him if he would have a receipt.
"It is not necessary," replied Renaud

"God has witnessed the payment." "Do you believe in God?" sneered the "Most assuredly," replied Renaud

don't you?" "Not I, monsieur."
"Ah," suid the Senator, "In that case please make me out a receipt!"

LIKE THE NESTS OF EAGLES.

Monasteries Perched on the Summits of Lofty Crags.

It would seem as if height and iso ual life in Greece, judging by the illustration, showing where Greek monks have lived and prayed for cen-Greek turies. Toward the end of the historic vestern plain of Thessaly, and tween the Macedonian frontier and the town of Kalabaka, are located the mon asteries of Metevra. In a sort of am phitheater among the mountains are many peculiar formations of rocks, varying in height and appearance. Many of them have deep fissures and weird appearance. On the summit of many



GREEK MONASTERIES ON LOFTY CRAGS of these sentinels of the plain are lo-

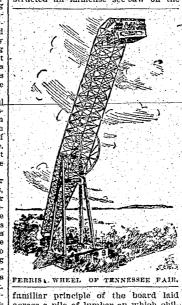
cated monasteries, where the

of olden days sang their matins and told their beads, free from all verlely distractions and temptation The Monastery of All Saints, popularly known as Hagios Barlaam. of the largest of that kind of aerial abode. In another group of high and jagged rocks are located other monaseries, such as that of St. Nicholas hown to the right, in the accompany ing illustration. The leading feature in onnection with these strange abodes is their means of approach. They are reached either by loose rope ladders hanging outside the perpendicular rocks or by being wound up by means of a windlass in a net at the end of a rope. The Monastery of All Saints has the most beautiful position of all others and is the best preserved and largest. What makes it more attractve than any other is that it has the longest rope used for the purpose of ascent or descent. This rope is 340 feet long. The ladders to this monas tery are not so difficult to climb as some, but, inasmuch as they pull out every time you grip them and swing frightfully, it is much pleasanter and safer to ascend in the net. The Monas tery of St. Nicholas, as shown in the picture, is almost totally dilapidated and desecrated, while the ladders which are seen in the picture rising from a neighboring peak and hanging

from the bare rock, are Impracticable All these monasteries are under the control of what is styled the Archinandrite, a man of saintly look and commanding presence. The village of Kastraki is in between the outer rocks of this peculiar amphitheater among the hills, and in the slit of this rocky a most peculiar monolith. The rocks on either side are perforated with strange holes, which in the fourteenth entury were inhabited by the monks of St. Anthony.

BIGGEST SEE-S IN THE WORLD on Can See More than You Saw from the Ferris Wheel.

Visitors to the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville may be tossed n the air and from a dizzy height catch a fleeting glimpse of the show around them. In an attempt to get up a feature which would rival the Ferris wheel the management has constructed an immense see-saw on the



across a pile of lumber on which chilren have played since time immemo

The affair is of bridge construction and made of wrought iron and steel. A beam 100 feet long carrying at either nd a carriage which will hold twentyfive persons is erected upon a tower eventy-five feet high. When the car is at its highest point the passengers are 150 feet from the ground. Eleclights the structure at night. The cars being evenly balanced do not require much power. The engineers in charge of the affair declare it is perfectly safe and no fears need be entrtained of its collapse. At the base of the tower is an inclosure given up to cafes, dancing platforms and refreshment booths.

In Brest Theaters. Unable to obtain a view of the stage

by reason of the size of the hats worn by the women seated in front of them, the male portion of the audience in the theaters at Brest have now, by way of protest, adopted the fashion of taking cushions with them to the theater, which, when placed on the seats, add a considerable number of inches to their tature and enable them to see over the hats in front of them. Inasmuch, however, as this in turn interferes with the view of the people behind them, the theatrical preformances at Brest of late have been characterized by so nuch disorder that the authorities have been asked to intervene in behalf of ter declare that they will be compelled to close their houses. New York TribSENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress Important Measures Diacussed and Acted Upon-An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solone,

On Monday Senator Pettigress of South Dakota, at the head of the Senate con-ferces on the Indian appropriation bill, announced his intention to present the report of the conferces about 3 o'clock; ut Mr. Morgan's Cuban debate held th floor until after 3 and then the Senat went into executive session and adjourn ed. The amendment to the Indian appro priation bill as proposed by Mr. Aller (Pop.) from Nebraska and adopted by the Senate was as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, establish and thereafter maintain at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, a warehouse for Indian supplies, from which distribution shall be made to such Indian to the West and Northwest lian tribes of the West and Northwes as the Secretary of the Interior may direct." The House nonconcurred in this proposition and appointed Sherman of New York, Cuttis of Kansas, and Allen of Mississippi conferees. They, after conferring with Mr. Pettigrew and his Senate assessment. Senate associates, agreed upon an amend ment to the amendment which extended from sixty days to one year the time within which the Secretary of the Inte-rior was to transfer the Indian distrib-uting warehouse from Chicago to Omaha,

the purpose, free of cost, to the United States.

The Morgan resolution favoring recognition of Cuba was up in the Senate Tues day. Senators Morrill and Caffery spok in opposition. Senators Lodge and For aker advocated deferring the question until furnition. until further information could be secured from the State Department, and Sens tors Mills and Allen urged the immed tors while and Allen urged the immediate passage of the resolutions. The debate went over. During the day Senator Kyle, rising to a question of privilege, disclaimed having sought committee places from Republican Senators. A partial conference report on the Indian ap propriation bill was agreed to. The con sideration of the Senute amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill was fin ished by the House and the bill sent to conference. President Cleveland's fores debate, and the House voted not to con-cur in the Senate amendment to annul the order with the understanding that the conferees should arrange an amendment thich would have the same effect.

and adding a proviso that the city of Ome

ha should furnish a suitable building for

In the Senate Wednesday the sugar in-estigation of 1804 was recalled by the atroduction of a resolution by Mr. Allen f Nebraska reciting the circumstances of the investigation, the refusal of Diverton R. Chapman to testify, his conviction in the courts as a contumacions witness and the present efforts toward his pardon The resolution proposes that Chapman be brought to the bar of the Senate to purge himself of contunacy as a prerequisite to pardon. An Allen sought to secure immediate action on the resolution, but it went over on objections from Mr. Gal-linger of New Hampshire and Mr. Hoar of Massachuseit. of Massachusetts. Mr. Morgan of Ala-bama made a statement relative to his resolution on Cuba. He said the Commit-tee on Foreign Relations had considered the question of referring the resolution to the committee and had not reached as agreement. The committee desired, how agreement. The committee desired, however, that the resolution go over, with a view to having a statement of facts laid before the Senate, the resolution went over. A resolution by Mr. Butler of North Carolina requesting the President for information relative to the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad was presented and went over. The Senate bills for public building at Deadwood, S. D., to cost \$200,000 and one at Indianapolis Ind., to cost \$1,500,000 were passed. The immigration and the kinetoscope bills were reached but went over on objection. The House did nothing.

The Indian appropriation bill was dis-posed of by the House Thursday, with the exception of the provision for opening the Utah glasonite lands. The conference report, which establishes an Indian ware house at Omaha, radifies the lease of the Seneca oil lands and adds one judge to the Indian territory courts, was adopted by a vote of 54 to 47. After a long period of calm the Senate was agitated, first by a district of the senate was agitated, first by a discussion of the Senate sugar investiga tion and then by a preliminary skirmis on the tariff bill. But nothing definit was accomplished. A lot of postoffic was accomplished. A lot nominations were confirmed. Don't Put Coin in Your Mouth.

It is possible to catch a whole string of diseases through holding money in the mouth. A scientist says that man who carelessly puts a penny in his mouth subjects himself to greater danger than if he were exposed to the bitterest weather without clothing Scientists who have been testing coin find that, as a rule, the germs that find lodgment on their faces are powerles to harm human beings unless they ar ble to penetrate the skin and get into the blood; but in cases of consumption and one or two other of the more dead ly maladles; the organisms may be giv en a foothold by being inhaled into th lungs. In cold weather there are fre quent, cracks and small abrasions of eople's lips, and there, of all places he germs find the best opportunity t reach the blood, Shopkeepers who are in the habit of handling coppers should be careful to wear gloves if their hand are cut or scratched.

The Diamond.

The diamond has been described as consisting of an enormous number of separate molecules, swinging to and fro among themselves at a rate of some millions of vibrations a second all in action together, and quivering with the shocks of impact. Without a microscope which would magnify a million times, we cannot see this no tion; we can only believe it. The cause of the diamond's extreme hardness and impenetrability is said to be that when a steel point is pressed against it the active molecules batter that point with such vehemence and rapidity that it cannot get beneath the crystalline sur face. When cutting glass the molecules of the diamond drive the molecules of the glass before them, or mow them down as men are mowed down by Maxim gun,

A Rabbit-Loving Cat.

In Oglethorpe County Mr. Ben Dillard caught a rabbit and took it to his house. A cat, stealing an opportunity carried it to her bed of kittens and adopted it as one of her family. Sh nurses and cares for bunny as loyingly as if it was one of her own spring and the happy family are living together in apparent peace.-Atlanta Constitution.

It begins to look as though the cons man could at last get out his ice wagon. St. Louis Star.

You may force railroads to accept a bi cycle as baggage, but you can't make them bring it back as a bicycle.—Detroit News. It is quite easy to understand that the Kentucky Colonels have arrived at Wash-ington with batted breaths.—New York Journal.

No cautious Chicagoan will trust his money to the keeping of a banker sesses a smiling typewriter. Evening Journal.

There is a growing demand for the oldfashioned, stingy banker, who is not disposed to be accommodating.-Washing-Philadelphia isn't so slow. She's killing

as many pugilists at her prize fights as any other big town.—Cincinnati Commer-cial-Tribune.

Emperor William's household employs 500 housemaids. No wonder that Wilhelm is afflicted with fits of insanity.—
St. Louis Star.

The business man who wants to make \$150,000 go farthest is still being searched for by Pole Explorer Peary. San Francisco Chronicle Highly important news from Europe

has just been received. Switzerland is not making preparations for wars Cip. The way to keep politics out of the

schools is to see that politicians do not get into the school board.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

With thirty of her warships in the Med-diterranean, the "isolation" of England will hardly cause her to commit suicide. New York Press. The powers have decided to allow the

war to continue for a short period. Doubt-less this is done for the edification of Gen. Miles.—New York Journal. Iowa has compromised with its conscience by abolishing the cigarette and al-lowing Sunday baseball to remain in

lowing Sunday baseball to vogue.-Minneapolis Tribune. Nineteen persons at a picnic in Califor-nia were poisoned by drinking lemonade. The nature of the "stick in it" will be in-vestigated.—Chicago Tribune.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill taxing airships. No further proof that they really exist could be desired,-Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

rnal is at beace with all the Bull, looking to the future, smiles gently in his sleeve.—Baltimore American. Twenty-six years ago the palace of the Tuilleries was destroyed. Four officials are still drawing pay for taking care of it. That almost equals the receivership of a

When President Kruger says the Trans-

savings bank -- Chicago Dispatch. The Spaniards and the Cubans seem to have established a modus vivendi on the amiable and satisfactory basis that every-body concerned has license to shoot any-body else on sight.—Chicago Record.

The aldermen of Barre, Vt., "demand 30 cents an hour for their public service." This looks quite reasonable, but we would like to know first how much they would

get for their private services.—Chicago Times Herald. Unhappy Greece,
If the powers don't step in pretty soon,
here won't be any Greeks left to nacify.
-Chicago Tribune.

War is an expensive luxury, but Greec ertainly is getting a run for her money. Dicago Times-Herald.

The fuilure of the Greeks shows that it is best to get ready to fight before getting mad.—New York Journal. One trobule in subduing the modern Turk seems to be that he no longer has the habit of dreaming in his tent.—San Fran-

cisco Chronicle. Everybody but Greece says that Greece s licked. But she still appears to be a little skeptical about it.-Cincinnati Com-

mercial Tribune. An American manufacturer has sent King George of Greece a bicycle, but it's the Turk that's doing all the scorching.— Chicago Dispatch.

The preservation of the "integrity" of the Turkish Empire would seem to be analogous to salting down a bad egg.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Greek nation has realized that this s an era of civilization in which a pedigree cannot be relied upon to command success.-Washington Evening Star.

Japan is said to be nursing a desire to conquer the world. Greece was afflicted that way a short time ago, but she has taken treatment for it.—Chicago Record. It is no longer a tribute to Greek army discipline to say that the troops "retired in perfect order." Practice makes perfect in any line of endeavor.—St. Louis Re-

If King George shall make a reasonable fortune in the king business, he will probably be very willing to resign the glory to some other member of the family,

King George is reported to be in need of change of scene, and a large number of freeks with knives up their sleeves are inderstood to be eager to give him one .-Cleveland Leader.

If these Greek generals and princes persist in so vigorously writing to the pa-pers "to deny the charges" this great in-ternational difficulty may attain the promnence of that l'ecent fight at Carson City. Chicago News.

Greece may continue the war as long as she has sons to slaughter, knowing, as she does, the powers will not allow her boundaries to be shoved one way or the other nore than a few inches, no matter which side wins battles,-Chicago Record.

Said of the fenate. The Kentucky contingent should take a love before calling at the White House.

Washington Post.

If reports from Wall street are true, a large amount of sugar is being put into senatorial cold tea.—Chicago Chronicle. The regard of the civilized world for the United States will sink several degrees

by reason of the rejection of the arbitration treaty.-Atlanta Journal The people of this country would like to think well of the United States Senate It is a pity that the honorable Senators so often make it difficult for them to do so often make it diffi so.—Boston Journal.

Telegraphic Brevitiest

The schooner Rudolph was sunk by collision off Cape Cod and three of her crew were drowned.

Lord Salisbury is said to have protested against the action of the Princess of Wales in advocating relief funds for the Greek wounded. Taking effect Oct. 1, No. 2 spring wheat

will not be a standard grade in the Chi-cago market. This by decision of the Board of Trade.

The United States practice ship Chase was damaged by collision with a schooler off the South Carolina coast near Charleston harbor.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS THE TARIFF MEASURE

Dissensions Among the Democrats in the House-Party Is Split Square in the Middle Upon the Question of Fur-

Business Is Better.

Special Washington correspondence:
One of the important features of the week was the test vote in the House on Simpson's demand that the Speaker should appoint the committees to the Democracy, for that elemen which favored co-operation with the Populists in the last campaign had clung to Simpson and supported his demand while Mr. Bailey, who was the Democratic caucus nominee for the speakership, has opposed Simpson's proposition. This had already created a division between the members of the paray favoring a continuance of the al-liance with the Populists and those who were opposed to further association with this element of American politics. The feeling between these two factions had grown intense and the final struggle came in the vote on a motion to require the Speaker to appoint commit tees. Upon this motion one-half of the ocrats voted with Bailey after he had made a strong appeal to the Democrats in the House to cease quarrelling among themselves, while the other half

voted with Simpson.
It appears that the Democratic party in the House is split squarely in the middle upon the question of further cooperation with the Populists. This is pecially interesting in view of the fact that all the Democrats in the House belong to that wing of the Democracy which supported the Bryan ticket in 1896. This makes it apparent that even the Bryan wing of the party is split in the middle. When it is taken into consideration that the gold Democrats are still maintaining their organization as a party and that the considerable secion of the silver Democrats are not favoring protection and even voting for it in Congress, it will be seen that the Democratic party is more nonelessly dieven than it was in the vided to-day campaign of 1896.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill has been completed so far as relates to the Senate Finance Committee and is now ready for consideration by the Senate. How long it will be before that body cannot of course be forefold, but the outlook for a reasonable degree of speed in its con-sideration appears to be good, and there is good reason to believe that it will be upon the statute books by the end of the fiscal year. Members of both parties are recognizing the fact that noth ing so disturbs the business conditions of the country, both among the manu-facturers and others, as the pendency of a tariff measure of any sort, because of the fact that business contracts and undertakings cannot be entered upon without definite knowledge as to what the prices of imported articles or the rates of duty will be. These facts are leading men, irrespective of party, to a desire for prompt action, since they know that a business revival cannot expected by anybody until the tariff can be put into operation and the immense stock of foreign goods now coming into the country disposed of and the market opened to our own manufac

The Former and the Senate.

The farmer is likely to be well taken care of by that dignified body, the United States Senate. The tariff bill, report ed from the Finance Committee of that body on Tuesday, has added a duty of 11/2 cents per pound on hides, increase the rate on wool of the third class, and cut out the clause in the House bill which exempted Hawaiian sugar from duties, thus reducing that competition with beet sugar. The duty put on hides, tea and other articles which were formerly on the free list will improve the opportunities for advantageous recipcity treaties for which the Senate wil provide, and which will greatly benefit the farmer. It is believed the House rates on wools of the first and second class will be restored by the Senate or conference committee.

Importations of March and April.
If anybody is in doubt as to the accu racy of the recent statement of Chair man Dingley that a year's supply of for eign goods will probably be in the warehouses of the country by the time the new tariff bill can get upon the statute books, let him examine the following figures showing the customs re ceipts since the election of McKinley and a protective Congress. They are as follows: November, 1896, \$9,930(385) December, \$10,779,412; January, 1897 \$11,276,874; February, \$11,587,260 March, \$22,833,856; April, \$24,454,351 When it is remembered that these fig ures relate only to the dutiable goods and that there has been an especia rushing in of non-dutiable goods likely to be transferred to the dutiable list it will be seen that the flood of importations now passing through the custom house of the country is something enor

The Japanese statesmen must have been laughing in their sleeves at the United States during the late campaign Japan was being held up as the most striking example of prosperity among silver using nations and at the same time, it now appears, these statesme know that Lanan was going to adopt the gold standard, because free silver was destroying her prosperity.

Business Certainly Improving. In spite of the fact that the pendency of a tariff bill always unsettles trade and manufacturing the reports from the various parts of the country are very encouraging. Advices here from all sections, especially the Mississippi valley and the Eastern States, show improved business conditions. Reports to a prominent commercial agency on May 1 state that in Seattle "trade is good and shows an improvement over "the retail trade is reported as fairly good"; in Nashville "the local retail trade is somewhat improved"; in Augusta "the retail trade is reported good"; in St. Paul "trade continues good in all lines in which the busy senson is not over and collections are also good" In Duluth, "since the opening of naviga tion there has been some improvement in general business"; in Milwankee "the amount of business transacted is reported of fair proportions, with prospects

better and collections slightly easier" [[accases accases acca in St. Louis "general trade shows a slight Improvement and collections are good"; in Louisville "a steady sensonable trade is reported by jobbers in nearly all lines and collections are fairly good"; in Chicago "general trade sitation is improved slightly"; in Baltimore "the outlook for the fall is encour aging"; in Pittsburg "there has been a steady increase in the volume of busithor Co-operation with the Populiste. ness"; in Providence, R. I., "cotton manufacturers who recently reduced their output have again started on full time and capacity."

A. B. CARSON. John Bull Fulls the String. DISCRIMINATING DUTIES AGAINST ANERICAN PRODUCE

discriminate against certain American products and manufactures and in favor of British goods. The Canadian have every right to do this provided it does not interfere with any commercial treaty that may exist between the two countries. This point will, of course be inquired into by Congress, but we hardly suppose that the Canadian Gov-ernment is making its discriminating proposition as a mere bluff and with out knowing the ground on which it

Bluffs don't go much in this country, so we will, therefore, assume that Canada can enact whatever kind of tariff she pleases and discriminate agains us to her heart's content. It will be well, however, for Canada to remembe that two can play at the same game. In our tariff bill now before Congress we have made no effort to discriminate against Canada, but have treated he as fairly and squarely as all other coun tries while desiring to afford protection

to the labor of our own.

Fortunately, it is not too late to amend the Dingley tariff. Our imports from Canada include coal, silver, fish, lumber, logs, shingles, sheep, hides, hay, eggs, horses, wool, barley, beaus, peas and wood pulp. American mines, forests and farms would not be injured by our total exclusion of all these Cana dian products from the markets of the United States. Should we happen to be in absolute need of any of them we could easily let down a bar of our pro tection fence and get them quickly enough. Canada only buys our goods because she needs them, and is at per feet liberty to purchase from England should she so prefer. But Canada must not forget that the

proposed discrimination in favor of British manufacturers is merely a proposition to pay them the amount of such discrimination. They could at once advance their prices to within a fraction of the full amount of that discrimina tion, which would, of course, react to our benefit in the trade by enabling us to sell at our old price and still pay the extra duty. Then there is a little matter concerning the Canadian railroads and bonded privileges in the transportation of their goods through our territory. It would be an excellent opportunity for us to abolish all these un-American sops that have been given and for too long, to the British capitalists who own the Canadian railroads This would result in better business for American railroads, which are sadly n need of greater opportunities for be ing relieved of receiverships. Take it all in all, it might be a very

good thing to have a little tariff war with Canada and England, for this is really an English idea with the wire-pulling manipulated by John Bull. The Canadians are old enough to know that their venerable ancestor, the mothe country of which they are so proud, is e any or the n benefits that may accrue through dis crimination against our goods. If wd do not continue to sell to Canada, taen England or Germany will do so at a higher price. But will England or Ger many buy the Canadian coal, or silver or fish, or lumber, or logs, or shingles or sheep, or hides, or hay, or eggs, or horses, or wool, or batley, or beans, or peas, or wood pulp that we have been buying? Certainly not; and Canade will have a larger surplus of these products on hand, with the result that the prices of such commodities will be heaper to the Canadian farmers, mine and forest owners.

We fail yet to see where Canada will derive any great advantage from dis criminating against the United States n trade matters. But let her try it on -American Economist.



The people of the United States read ind-support as many newspapers as England, France and Germany com-

# SPORTS AND FADS OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

ROVER CLEVELAND will go down in history as the duck-hunting and fishing President. During his last four years in office he went duck hunting 100 times and "bagged" over 4,000 feathered fliers. But other Presidents, says the San Francisco Examiner, have

had their sports or fads, George Washington conducted the largest stock farm known in his time at Mount Vernon. He time at Mount Vernon. owned 8,000 acres of land, and upon 4,000 of it raised fancy stock. He bought all the finest boxes in that part of the country, and originated the "thoroughbred" system. John Adams left Harvard in 1755, the best trout fisherman in his class, and so firmly did this sport cling to him that after his presidency to him that after his presidency to ratife do Bruittee Mass. e retired to Braintree, Mass., spend the remalader of his thys "nlong stream." His vaca-tions, though infrequent while in the White House, were pass-ed fishing along the Potomac's shores, then wooded and wild. Thomas Jefferson, a rich man's son, was an accomplished violin player. So fond was he of this accomplishment that when pressed with work he would respressed with work he would res-olutely put away-his violin lest he be tempted to play it. James Madison went through Princeton in two years and came ou so delicate from the strain that he was never able to join the sports of other men. He took refuge in gardening, and raised the finest roses ever grown and

the sturdiest cabbages.

The pen of James Monroe was so mighty that it vanquished all cles. Writing came first, last and all the time. During his eight years in the White House the control of the contr eight years in the White House he took no vacation at all, devoting all his spare time to pen driving. He was the only President who, believed in "all work and no play." John Quincy Adams was so fond of dancing that during his ministry to the Netherlands he lamented long and loud upon his inability to attend social functions. He was too poor to return them. Never a man was

a minuet or spend an evening James Buchanan had a trick of where there was sprightly mu-

Andrew Jackson was the first Antrew Jackson, was the arst athlete produced by the United States. He was passionately fond of wrestling and was a bully with those of his size. He amused himself running, even while in the White House, and at boxing was such an enthusi-ast that he imported gloves and paraphernalia from England. Martin Van Buren inaugurated Martin van Buren inaugurated fashionable driving at Washing-ton. He was too great a politi-cian to leave the capital to hunt or fish, but he would take long drives with political friends. William Henry Harrison was

noted for his dinners as far west

as the Pacific coast, and that in 1800 was a long way off. He was appointed Governor of the territory, of Indiana by John and during his thre four holdings was famous for his dinner parties. Every visiting delegation was sumptiously entertained by him at the "Log Cabin" on the banks of the Wabash. President Tyler had two amusements. One was the keeping of slaves whom he meaned on the broad genhe managed on the broad, gen-erous, strict and able plan of the baronial estates of the days of Bruce. His other recreation was the raising of peaches, the most magnificent specimens of which came annually from Sherwood Forest. While President Tyler kept the fruit industry uppermost he had a soft spot for all agriculturists who sought office. Zachary Taylor would hurry through an annual message and close a congres-sional session somer than fore-go a practical joke. He liked to go a practical joke. He liked to play cards, but even here could not refrain from the practical joke, which made him unpopular at the euchre table. Franklin Pierce was the most noted hillanthropist of the day. Losing his family early, he devoted his spare time to endowing worthy institutions and lecturing— without cost—for public benefit. New Hampshire is filled with monuments of his vigorous and

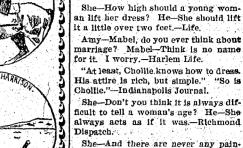
slipping and to the woods, water to the woods, water joyed himself shooting. He monthly and brought of rame. His slipping away from Washingsummers were spent hunting, during which he got not only game for dinner but health for the President

Abraham Lincoln, the man

without an education, was so without an education, was so passionately fond of poetry that he carried scraps of it in his pockets to read at odd moments. When at ease for an hour he would sit and repeat verses, the favorites being Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Last Lear" and "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Bo Proud?" Wis continuous tal Be Proud?" His sentiment of joy. Grant's recreation while in the White House was billiards. He bought a very good of the conservatory to make room for it. When tired he would play billiards; and when supposed to be "away for the sternoon," taking a trip some-where, he was driving the balls with fits sons, one of whom now has the table. Hayes is remarkable for the recreation he did not take. Billiards, wine and fast horses were his abhor-rence. His recreation while in rence. His recreation while in the White House was in such limited poultry culture as he could carry on in the White House inclosure and at his sum-mer home, a pastime taken up as a livelihood afterward.

President Arthur's amuse-

ment was unquestionably ban-quet giving, and he carried it out to the death. He was the greatest connoisseur of wines greatest connoisseur of wines that ever entered the White House. He was a magnificent entertainer, and when not press ed with work he banqueted his friends. Benjamin Harrison loved the Adirondacks with his out-door life. He liked Cape May, near the sea. His recreation was and is to commune with nature, and from her he gets his inspiration as well as his rest. William McKinley has no settled fondness for sports. He loves to ride horse-back, and he has three car-







perceived that her handkerchief was edged with the most exquisite lace. "Don't weep," he said, correcting himself.—Detroit Journal. "What became of that Samuels girl that Pottersby was fliring with last

ummer?" "You mean the girl that Pottersby thought he was flirting with? She married him."-Tit-Bits. McGinnis-I can't understand why it is that people joke about actors being half starved. Swatty-Why? McGin-

ful silences at a stag party, I suppose?

He-Oh, no! Silence isn't painful to a

"You good-for-nothing loafer! Didn't

"Are you going abroad this summer?"

"I don't know, Papa is in Washington

seeing Mr. McKinley about it now."-

"How dreadful stout the general is

"I can't see why they speak of the wisdom of the serpent." "Well, you

She-Do you think I would marry a

man who has no money? He-Well,

I didn't know but you wanted to get married.—Detroit Free Fress.

"Charley, why is that Miss Silly al-

ways dragging her poodle around with her?" "Because the pup can't break the chain."—Detroit Free Press.

"Be your own judge, Chumley, but

can you show me one thing about Miss-

Richly that makes her attractive?'

"No, it's in the bank."-Detroit Free

"Don't cry," he entreated. Then he

never heard of a serpent setting leg pulled, did you?"—Truth.

"Yes; isn't it fortunate? getting!" "Yes; isn't it fortunate? Otherwise he wouldn't be able to wear

you tell me you were a hard worker?" "Well, it ain't easy for me to work."

Detroit News.

Cleveland Plaincealer.

all his medals."—Punch.

Just think how many roasts they get.-Philadelphia North American. "I am going to do something in the literary line which will take better than Scotch dialect," remarked Mr. remarked Mr. Trechant Penn, "What is it?"

going to write a story in baby talk."-

First Burglar-Lord, Bill! dis advertisement wouldn't fool nobody. Second Burglar-Wot is it? First Burglar Fifty dollars reward an' no questions ast-signed by a woman.-Leslie's Weekly.

Alethed-Won't Miss Henriques' bicycle ten be unique? The illumination is to be wholly furnished by exclelamps. Alberta-I wonder how she will manage to keep them lighted?-

Con Vivial-Doctor, my wife suffers greatly from insomnia. Physician-Inomnia? How do you know? Con Vivial-Why, every time I come home at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, I always find her wide-awake!-Puck.

Mr. Park Plaza-What hospitable persons suburbanites are! They are always inviting a person out to stay over Sunday. Mr. Citily (grimly)— Yes: and then trying to sell their place to you before you leave for the city.-

Gibbs-How did Bliffers come to hit you? Snoggs-Oh, It was all on account of a trifling difference of opinion between us. Gibbs-Difference of opinion? Snoggs-Yes; I thought he kles. Mrs. Littlethot-How do you write

your beautiful Scotch dialect stories, Mr. Scribbler? Is it very hard? Mr. Scribbler-Not hard, but trying-all you've got to do is to stu tato in your mouth and dictate to a five-dollar - a - week stenographer."-Puck.

A Painful Awakening.-"Algernon, dear, how much did you pay the preacher who married us? I want to nter it as the first item in our family expense book." "Great Scott, Esmer alda! I supposed your father had settled that!"-Chicago Tribune.

"My dear, I am surprised that you should accuse me of being intoxicated last night. Did I not sit up an hour after I got home, smoking and read-ing?" asked he. "Yes, and do you know what you were smoking? It was one of my hair-curling kids."-Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Brenkleigh-Good-by, Miss Convent: I've enjoyed chatting with you so much. As a rule I can never talk to young girls." She (visibly pleased)— Why? Do you generally find them too stupid? He-Oh, no! On the contrary, they are generally too intellectual." And he wondered why her expression changed suddenly.-Town Topics.

"Pete," said Meandering Mike, "de bleycle is a great t'ing." "I don't see whut it's done fur us," replied Plodding Pete. "It's annihilated de aristocracy; dat's what it's done. Whenever we gets a hand-out of old clothes, they're bicycle clothes, an' when we goes up ter make a call at a farmhouse nobody can't tell from de looks of us dat we ain't swells dat got lost on a century

Badges for Ductors.

Russian doctors are hereafter to wear, as a sign that they are legally qualified to practice, a little zuak, or nage, a silver oval plate an inch and half long by an inch wide, on which is a design of two intertwined sements. The object is to increase the safety of the wearer in the less civilized parts of the country.

Nothing Serious, Dr. Ende—There's nothing serious the matter with Patsy, Mrs. Mulcahey, I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything.

Mrs. Mulcahey—Yis, docther an' will Ol give it t' him befoor or afther his mates?-Judge.



<u>verrecorrective verrecorrective verrecorrecti</u>

THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER.

through Hard Work He Became One of the Sugar Kings of the Country. Theodore A. Havemeyer, who died in New York recently, was known throughout the country as the sugar king. All his fife he had been identified with sugar refining and amassed an immerse fortune in the business.

Mr. Havemeyer was born in New York City 58 years ago. He was one of the four sons of Frederick C. Havemeyer, who first established sugar re-fining upon a thorough basis in this country. Like all of his brothers young

THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER.

Theodore started out to master the

trade, and by dint of hard work he ac

mired a thorough knowledge of every

ranch of the business. For twenty

five years he worked as hard as the

umblest laborer in his father's refin

\$50 a month: On the father's death,

voted himself to the financial manage-

after the practical workings of the es-

he filled the office of vice president

ly controlled the price of sugar in the

Mr. Havemeyer was prominent in the

social life of New York and was fa-

mous as an entertainer. He was a member of about all of the leading

clubs, possessed handsome residences

n New York and Newport, R. I., and

i beautiful country place at Mahwah,

N. J. He took a deep interest in ath-

etic sports and always encouraged out-

loor exercise. At the time of his death

his wealth reached in the neighborhood

As a Matter of Policy

Unless she is of an unusually gener-

When to an instinctive jealousy is add- her mother.

This gigantic corporation has

characters. Constant dropping will wear away a stone; continual detrac-tion from the lips of the woman he loves best cannot but have a demoral zing influence on the respect a young man feels even for his nearest rela tives; and when respect is gone the beauty of filial and fraternal love is gone too. The day may come when he will once more see with his own eyes; but the mischief is then beyond rem dy, and nothing can wholly restore the old harmonious, relations. We may agree, then, that for policy's sake, if a higher motive is impossible, a family should endeavor to give a hearty wel-come to the girl who has become en gaged to their son. Yet what shall we say you a girl who does not reciprocate honest kindness loyally? All right-minded people must feel indignation and contempt for conduct so base. A girl is bound by every tie of duty and seemliness to pay special honor to parents and the family of her lover, and young man is equally bound to honor his future wife's relatives. Happily believe that this mutual kindliness and cordiality is much more common than it was. The majority of husbands cherish most friendly feelings toward their mothers-in-law, and there are nu mother is honestly loved and respected by her son's wife. This is as it should be, and we sincerely hope that kind less and courtesy among relatives-at

ed the feeling that she owes his people

no loyalty, she does not hesitate to

point out the various defects in their

aw may speedily become universal. The Day of the Red Terror.

January 27, 1306, was the famous "Day of the Red Terror," described by nedieval chroniclers. The dawn was ery nine hours every day and lived on clear and beautiful, but shortly lieford the sun rose the heavens became obscured in a strange red blaze. It hid with his brother, Henry O., who had also mastered the trade, he succeeded the sun and the crimson glare fell upor to the business. While Henry O. dethe earth like the reflection of some great confingration. Terror filled the ment of the concern, Theodore looked nearts of mankind everywhere. The churches of Europe were filled the ablishment. Under the firm name of whole day long. Anchorites and her-mits came from their retreats and Havemeyers & Elder they became the largest sugar refiners in the country if erled aloud that the Day of Judement not in the world. Theodore was a prominent figure in the organization of was at hand. In the afternoon and evening some people declared they the American Sugar Refining Company, in which his brother is president, while could see angels and devils battling it the air and that the blood of the conflict rained upon the earth. However bout midnight the red pall disappear ed before a wind and the panic-stricken

people recovered their senses. The Empress of Austria. The Empress of Austria is not in good health, and is obliged to forego the long early morning walks which

have been her delight and a trial to the ladies in waiting. She has worn black ever since the death of her son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and has given away all of her jewels except the crown The Princess Rudolph is a the Empress are not the best of friends. The Princess Elizabeth, her little cus nature, the young wife will have no daughter, is a very interesting child, rivals in her husband's affections, and as fond of mountain climbing as CAUSED TONGUES TO WAG.

Elliot F. Shepard's Marriage the So Elliot F. Shepard's marriage to Mrs. Esther Potter continues to be the society sensation in New York. Young

Shepard is a grandson of Will-Vanderbilt. He is a beardless youth of 20, while his charming bride is 27 and was a fascinating widow when young Shepard first met he

ome months ago. E. F. SHEPARD. It is already settled that the marriage was a love marriage. It is even hinted that the heartbroken mother has forgiven the son in vest of wild oats has been sown, but the bride and groom have not been re-ceived in the ancestral palace in the Murray Hill neighborhood. They do not. expect to be received there for some time, and to save themselves from the shafts of the curlous they sailed for Europe, to be gone as long as they please. The bride, before her first marriage with Mr. Potter, who died five years ago, was Miss Esther Wiggins, of Greenport, L. I. Her father sold groceries, vegetables, nails, ice and molasses, and all the other necessities which are carried by the corner store She was the belle of the town, She was so pretty that it is told that yachts



MRS. ELLIOT P. SHEPARD

men sailing the sound used to run into this port, ostensibly to get ice, actually to see Miss Wiggins. She helped her father behind the counter. Shepard will have enough money to be indifferent to opinion. He has his allowance of \$2,000 a month, and is an heir to millions.

Earthquakes.

It has been noticed on various occa sions that different animals have shown signs of uneasiness or fear without apparent cause, and that a few minutes afterward an earthquake shock has

and animals, such as fowls and dogs also give warning signs-(Chat the 

countries where earthquakes are fre

quent are well aware of its significance

and always prepare for a seismic dis

tion of this sign of fear, that animals

very slight movements-which escape

the eye of man; animals see these pre

monitory signs and know what to ex-pect, whereas man goes about his busi-

ness quite unconscious of what is about

In Japan it is usually the pheasants-

very numerous in the classic land of earthquakes—which give the first dan-

ger signal; they cry out and rush about

in characteristic fashion, and in a few

minutes the shock is felt. Other birds

are able to perceive things-such no

turbance. It is advanced in explana

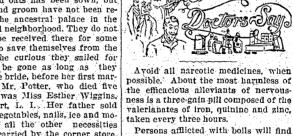
Avoid all narcotic medicines, when possible. About the most harmless of the efficacious alleviants of nervous ness is a three-gain pill composed of the valerianates of iron, quinine and zinc, taken every three hours.

relief by taking a good dose of Rochelle salts before breakfast, several times week. A one-fifth grain of sulphide calcium taken every three hours is also suggested as a remedy.

In such serious cases of snake bites, however, the internal administration of ammonia and other stimulants is relled on. Externally, the wound may be burned with some caustic—always One of the most invigorating forms

owever, the cold bath is an excellent

people generally, and especially for all hose who are troubled with their



o happen.

Stings are often relieved and cooled by the use of diluted or pure vinegar. by a doctor.

of bathing is the cold sponge bath taken in the morning before breakfast. Persons who do not react readily after such a bath, such as the very young, the very old, or those who are seriously weakened by disease, should not practice it. For a person of average health,

Physicians recommend yawning. The stretching of the arms and breastbones which accompanies a hearty yawn, with the expansion of the lungs by the deep inspirations, forms splendid morn ing and evening exercise, and the most perfect chamber gymnastic exercise for breathing.

much in favor with nasal catarrh suf-ferers, should be used with an atomizer several times dally. Any person can prepare it on the following formula: Take one-half dram of pure carbolic acid, two drams of blearbonate of soda we drame of borax, one half ounce of People who have had the opportunity glycerine and enough distilled water to make one plat.



Dobell's solution, a mixture that is

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ing Mich., as second-class matter.

# POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The McKinley administration is two months old, and even the Democrats admit that it is an exceedingly interesting infant.

The enormous increase of imports is probably waking up the slowmoving senate. The Senators see the game that is being played while they debate.

If the Morgan bill passes, we are informed, "the Spanish Minister will leave for home." The world will likely continue to move in its orbit, even if he does ......

The thousands of old soldiers who were dismissed from office by the Democratic administration, are being of their Democracy. By making a restored to their positions, as rapidly as possible by the Republicans.

The United States Senate now has the opportunity of proving to the country, that it can do something aside from talking. Let it act promptly on the tariff bill .- Blade.

The farmers' products make up the great bulk of American exports. Last year the United States exported \$568,000,000 worth of products, and \$504,000,000 of it was from American farms.

If the Democratic party could have held on for another four years there would have been no need of "a general bankrupt law." There would have been general bankruptcy with-

Bryan editors are trying to convince Gold Democrats that Republicans have betrayed them by pushing a protective tariff to the front. Such a charge is wholly unjustifiable, as every thinking man knows.

Mexico begins to feel very lonely as a silver standard country. Her neighbors in Central and South America are abandoning the silver standard as rapidly as possible, and her silver associatons in other parts of the world are flocking to the gold

Senator McEnery, of Louislana, remarks that he will vote for the new tariff because he is a protectionist, and said so to the Democratic caucus that nominated him. More than principles of Jefferson and Jackson that, they gave him a round of applause when he made the declaration. -Globe Democrat.

During the last month 1,400,000 silver dollars were coined at the strength. News of our unparalleled United States mints, and not one of success has already been heralded them can be hought with two Mexican silver dollars. A Republican of the land, and has electrified with administration is not afraid of a patriotic fervor the hearts of thoua silver dollar that maintains equality with a gold dollar.

food in Japan increased 62 per cent, portact part to foresee the imfrom 1873 to 1894, while the increase in wages in that time was but 33 per cent. It was this fact which led the commission, which considered the subject, to report in favor of the adoption of the gold standard.

Philadelphia is to be congratulatulated for the beautiful statute of Washington dedicated yesterday. As later become the dominant party. long as patriotism lives, the memory of Washington will be cherished .-Such evidence of the continued love of the Nation he saved is educating of the success of Michigan Democrats in everything that is good for the people.-Inter-Ocean. 16th.

Northern soldiers who went years ago "marching through Georgia" have now concluded that it is a good place to live, A G. A. R. Colony has purchased 12,000 acres of land in Southern Georgia, and resolved to grow up with the country. The old animosities are rapidly dying away.— Inter Ocean.

Fourteen vessels laden with free wool sailed into Boston Harbor in one day last week. It is evident that a years' supply of foreign wool will have been brought into the country. before the new tariff act can possibly be put upon the statute books, even with a continuance of the rapid work which Congress has made thus far in its consideration. And still there are people who are wondering why Under the Dingley tariff the woo Williamsport, Ind, writes: "I suf-prosperity has not come already, in a suit of clothes would cost 50 fered for months of severe stomach With hundreds of millions of dollars cents more than at present, and not troubles, caused by indigestion and going abroad for foreign products to- \$5,00, as some of the democratic pastead of into the hands of our own pers state. Shouldy would be shut bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin people, it is unreasonable to expect out and the deficit would disappear. of Armstrong & Swank, and as soon any great improvement as the result It looks like a bargain, even if the as I had taken its contents I was like of the late election until the legis- customer, and not the importer had

will be enacted. -Blade.

GOLD DEMOCRATS.

They Polled a Big Vote This Spring

Their 32,000 in April Means the Balance of Power .-- Work to be Continued .-- They Are Here to Stay.

To Democrats of Michigan.

The State Central Committee congratulates the National Democrats of the State upon the splendid results achieved at the April election

The official returns are now in and we take pleasure in announcing that the total Democratic vote in Michigan is 31,874. This is three times the number anticipated by the most enthusiastic Democrat. and as the total April vote was only three fifths ner, selling Yankee Notions and of the vote cast in November, it can readily be seen that there are over 50,000 Democrats in the State. We the dulcet strains of his ancient have positive evidence that many of violin .- Otsege Co. Herald .- Here our party voted for the Republican or Populist candidates this spring, knowing, that our candidates could recognize their right to vote as they did, and do not question the quality careful estimate of this class, we can confidently assert that a full vote in a campaign involving national issues will show, that there are up-wards of 65,000 Democratic voters

in this State at the present time. When we remember that the Republican plurality at the last presidential election was about 56.000, and that at former presidential elec tions it has rarely exceeded 25,000, it becomes evident that the Democratic vote even as it stands to day, is a very important factor in

Michigan politics, The Democratic vote is sure to be diate future. Accessions will come licans who are disgusted with the action of their party on the money but for the whisky curse. question-which was the real issue in the presidential campaign. 2.) From that large and growing class which pays little attention to party lines, composed of business men who care little for politics, and only ask to be spared the evils of pernicious legisation. This class, disgusted by in-

ordinate and childish tariff tamper ing, must, without exceptions, turn to the Democrats, who stand by the Indianapolis platform, as the only representative of sound principles of government, and as the only hope of financial improvement and business prosperity. 3.) From the thousands of Democrats who voted for Mr. Bryan because they thought a radical change of some kind might be advantageous, but who had no intention whatever of becoming permanent members of the Populist party. They are too strongly imbued with the to be willing to forsake them.

We ocupy a unique position. Michigan is the only State in which there has been an opportunity, since the presidential election, to indicate our throughout the length and breadth sands of citizens who have been dismayed by political, financial and social disorder. What we have done and are doing in this State, will be speedy cure for all throat and lung as required by the general law. The Under the silver standard, the done all over the Union, and it reprices of the necessary articles of univers no prophet to foresee the line next congressional and presidential

elections. This committee will continue indefinitely the work of perfecting our organization. Our party is here to stay, and it is by the support of every Democrat that the National Democrats can continue to hold the balance of power in this State, and

At a meeting of the National Democratic leaders in New York City, ast week, the formal announcement was received with enthusiasm, and regarded as the most important poitical event since the defeat of Bryanism last November. A national mass convention will soon be held for the purpose of forming a more Congress; he gives the Republicans perfect organization, and reaping absolute control of 26 committees, the full benefit of the victories we have already gained.

We ask your help. Stand by your colors, and continue your good work for the grand old Democratic party. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM. W. R. SHELBY, Chairm.

J. C. Holt, Sec'y.

without an organ in this county, we give the above, that they may know how the leaders of their party feel, and because wahonor an honest, open ing one of the ablest statesmen in enemy, however much we may disa- the United States to-day. - Alpena gree on some questions.

lation required of the new congress to pay the 50 cents. Globe Dem

## Additional Local Matter.

A general invitation is extended to all civic societses, schools and to the public to join the members of the G. A. R. in the proper observance of Decoration day, Monday, May 31st. The program for the day, will be published next week.

It is wonderful the amount of vim it puts in an outsider, to come to Grayling. Last week a one-armed man came here, at noon one day he was introduced to a charming widow and in less than six hours they were wedded.

Lewis Meaker has been holding forth on a dry goods box on the cor enchanting the crowd with "The Faded Coat of Blue," accompanied by

A guest of R. Hanson, from De troit, who was accompanied by his not be elected. Although we do not son, got into the clutches of the game commend the good judgment of warden, on account of the boy catch Democrats who took this view, we ing a trout that was 51 inches in length. The case was compromised, not by the Justice, and the question is how?

Frank Barber, the pioneer farmer of Center Plains, was in the village Wednesday, and informed us that he was still plodding along in hard luck His wife is sick, and he lost a val nable horse. It is too had Frank and we hope that you will soon have a change for the better. -Ros. News

Allen Dver was at work in Lewis ton about two weeks ago and became engaged in a drunken brawl in which he was stabbed in the right lung The prosecuting attorney decided npon examination of the case that Dyer was the aggressor, and discharged enormously increased in the imme- the stabber, who had been arrested. Dyer has returned to Grayling, where from three sources: 1.) From Republit is hoped he will be a reputable citizen, which he deserves to be, and is

### It Grows.

As a cure for constipution and in digestion Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pep sin grows rapidly in favor where in-troduced. Children love its taste for it is so pleasant. Trial size 10c. Regular size 50c and \$1,00. L. Fournier.

# Circuit Court.

Court convened Monday. Judge Sharp presiding. There was but three cases on the calendar.

The people vs. Chris. Larson, vi olation of the liquor law. Plea of of \$20.00 and cost of prosecution.

Kittie Wahle vs. Eugene McKay, John Rasmusson and Joseph Burton. This was a civil damage case, aris ing from a row over a game of poker, in McKay's saloon, last fall, where Fred Wahle lost part of his nose, The case was hotly contested, and occasioned unusual comment, especially by the peculiar action of wit nesses, and resulted in a verdict to the plaintiff for \$75.00, with cost to defendant

# A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Coulton, of Circleville, Ks., says: "Dr. Warner:-Your White Wine of Tar Syrup has been in my family, and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a

Senator McMillan has re-organized the U.S. Senate, having the committees for the 55th Congress appointed, and in spite of an opposition majority has gained substantial advantages for Republicans.

Senator McMillen figured only with Republicans and Democrats and not with the Silverites or Populists, and he got the Democrats into such a frame of mind that they were much

By this arrangement Mr. McMillan saves the Republicans 40 of the 60 chairmanships; he gains them other Fournier's. important places, and by the same token he gains them the control of five very important committees which were sadly needed in the 54th 11 of which are the most important in the Senate, including that on post offices and post roads, which for political purposes, is the most important of all; and along with this, while he allows the Democrats more than they are numerically entitled to he fixes it so that neither the As our democratic readers are Democrats, Populists, nor Silverites can separately control any one im

portant committee. Senator McMillan is all right, be Ploneer.

Mrs. Maggie Myers, constipation. My trouble seemed al most unendurable. I purchased a a new person, and I now feel better | and weigh more than I have in stitches and embroideries. Published years." It is sold in 10c, 50c and by the Butterick Publishing Co., New \$1,00 sizes, at L. Pournier's. York Clay, at \$1.00 per year.

THIS SPACE BELONGS

## To JOSEPHS' Cheap

CASH STORE.

More than twenty years' practice in answering the questions of inventors and owners of patents has given C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, its own. In an article by William D. C., remarkable facility in this George Jordan entitled "What Victline, as may be seen from a little oria Has Seen," the reader will be book they have sent us, and which they will send free to any address. In this pamphlet they have anticipated and answered about every question inventors have invented. and that is saying a good deal.

Centennial Exposition, Nashville. For the above occasion very low rates are now in effect via the Michigan Central and its connections to Nashville, Tenn., and return. Full guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine information at any Michigan Central ticket office.

Pulmonary Consumpt on.

My wife has been troubled with weak lungs, and was pronounced to be in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. She commenced taking White Wine of Tar, and received relief at once, and is now using the fourth bottle, and her health is better than for many year. We cherfully recommend it to all.

Brooklyn Station, Mo. Rev. J. R. FLY. SUSAN E. FLY.

Under a new law it will become necessary for all Methodist Episcopal Church organizations to at once incorporate, fling regular incorporation papers with the county.clerk, new law places the head government your Agent or of M. E. societies with the confernce, and gives that body power to assume the ownership of the prop-Heretofore the conference has had some jurisdiction in this direction.

# Have You a Cold?

If so, then, instead of taking so much quinine and other strong medicine, take a pleasant and mild stomach and bowel remedy, which will more anxious to have the vacant cleanse the system and you will be places filled than the Republicans surprised how quickly the cold will leave you. Dr. caldwell's Syrup

By this arrangement Mr. McMillan

Pepsin will do this better than any other. Trial size 10c (10 doses 10c) larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L.

> The June number of the Delineator is called the Early Summer Number, and its presentation of warm-weather modes, fabrics, dress trimmings and millinery is made brilliantly attractive by the handsome color plates. The literary features include contri butions by a quintette of famous women. Sister Angelique, a daintily humorous story of life in a Louisiana convent, school is by Molly Elliott Seawell, author of "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," the New York Herald's \$3,000 prize story. Mrs. Witherspoon's June Tea Table Chat, Mr. Vick's suggestion State of Michigan, County of Crawford, 8.8 for the Flower Garden, and the pages devoted to Seasonable Cookery, and the New Books are of habitual excellence. The Young Folks will find described some novel forms of entertainments, and the children are not forgotten. Ladies interested in artistic needle work should not miss this number, the regular departments of Tatting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc., being supplemented by Emma at 100 Haywood's special designs for fancy stitches and embroideries. Published

In its June number the Ladie Home Journal will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a way distinctly taken on the British throne, and the marvelous panorama of the world's history for sixty years will pass before him. He will at a glance see the progress in art. science, invensocial reforms, the growth of nations, and the advance of civilization. The whole story of the world's progress of the longest reign in English history will be vividly presented.

&

PALACE STEAMER, CITY OF ALPENA

LOW RATES-QUICK TIME-For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHE BOYGAN, and all points east and

Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address

> A. A. SCHANTZ. G. P. & T. Agent, Detroit Detroit and Cleveland.

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DIANAPOLIS CO TON TOLD DETROIT The Only Direct Route MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO DAYTON. INDIANAPOLIS

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D. B. TRACT, North'n Pass, Agt., Jeffer
son & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich

OHN BASTABLE, Dist. Passenger Agt. 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio. dans and a second

Commissioners Notice.

Probate Court for said County.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County. Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of Margrethe Michelson, deceased, and six months from the 24th day of April. A. D. 1897 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

nation and adjustment.

Notice is herby given, that we will meet or
Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1897, and
on Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1897, and
on Saturday, the 36th day of October A. D. 1897,
at 10 o'clock a. m., of each day, at the office of
Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in
said county, to receive and examine such
satura. Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, JOHN K. HANSON, COMMISSIONERS

WHY NOT

Trade at Our Store

Where you Get

COLUMNIC CONTRACTOR CO

Your Goods at LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

And a Beautiful Porcelain CHAMBER SET

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Our Summer Goods ARE NOW IN!

QUICK MEAL. Blue FLAME, OIL STOVES.

And Refrigerators! -----

WE CAN do You SOME GOOD!

Call and See Us! Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

# WE ARE STILL CUTTING PRICES!

We will extend our GREAT SALE

Twenty Days LONGER!

DON'T MISS OUR SALE OF LADIES\*SHIRT\*WAISTS,\*AND\*MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

R. MEYERS.

Get our Handbill for Prices

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May. The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel

Magazine; The Strard; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine. NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Price 25 Cents Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, 10

Wehman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

# THERE IS A HEN ON!

I will supplySelected Eggs at the following low prices for the season of '97

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or \$1,35 for 22.
White Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or 1,35 for 22.
Black Minorcas, \$1,25 for 11, ro 2,25 for 22.
Dark Brahmas, 75 cents for 11, or 1,35 for 22. Brown Leghorns, 75 cents for 11, - 'or 1,35 for 22.

Duck Eggs. 50 cents for 11. My Stock is superb, and we think will please you. Call on or address A McCLAIN

Grayling, Michigan.

# MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH. 4:35 P. M. Mackina w Express, Dallyexcept Su day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw ? 30 2:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:36 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M. 35 A. M. New York Express, Dally, arrives, Bay City 5:50 A.M. Detroit, 11:10A.M

Bay City Accommodation, arrives a Bay City 7:30 P. M. amodation-Depart 6:30 A. M. Ar. 2:05 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES.

> GEN. PASS. AGENT. Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

IN EFERCT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron-7:00 a. m.; 5:20, 5:06 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron-12:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m.; To Grand Rapids-7:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; From Graud Rapids-12:31, 10:12 p. m. To Detroit-7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 5:20, 5:10, 12:10 From Detroit-7:20, 11:20, m.; 5:20, 5:57, 7:10; 12:00 m. To Toledo...7:00, 11;20 a. m.; \*5;20, \*10:15 p.m., From Toledo...7:22 a.m.; 12:25:5;07, \*10:12 p. m., Onicago Express departs...7;00, 11;2) a. m.,

8:05 p. m. Chicago Express arrives—\*7;22 a. m. \*18:12 m. To Reed City and Ludington-7:00 a. m.: 2.50 m. From Reed City and Ludington-12,70; 6.30.

, m. Millwaukee and Chicago, departs - 3;50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica o. Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trainsacrive at and depart from Fort 8t

Trains arrive at and us person depot, Deiroit.

Parlor carron day traing.

Boats to Milwau kee run dail y accept finelay.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent

LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letter-J. N. Nelson Have you read about the Special One Week Sale, at Rosenthals'?

W. O. Braden made a business trip to Owosso, last week. New styles of Mens' and Boys Hats and Caps, at Claggetts'.

W. T. Lewis, postmaster at Fred

erle, was in town last Saturday. Go to Fournier's Drug Store for

fishing tackle of all descriptions. Chas. Fautley, of Grove, was in town, last Friday.

Boys Sweaters, large collars, at Rosenthals'.

Buy your Evaporated and Carned

Fruits, at Bates & Co's. See the line of Straw Hats, at Ros

Wm. Sherman and wife, of Maple Forest, were in town, last Friday.

A beautiful Chamber Set free, at S. H. & Co's.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

The largest line of Ladies' Oxfords ever shown in Grayling, at Claggetts John Woodburn, of Maple Forest, was in town. Monday.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Four. For sale at Claggetts'. John J. Niederer, of Maple Forest

was in town, Monday. J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest

was in town. Monday. L. J. Stephan and wife of Grove

were in town. Monday. George Howse, of Maple Forest tp.

was in town, Monday. Born-Wednesday, May 19th, to

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tetu, a son. M. S. Diffey, of Frederic, was in town, Monday.

Ladies' Underwear at a bargain, at the store of S. H. & Co.

J. K. Bates and Family moved on

their farm in Maple Forest, last

All Nemo Corsets are warranted against breaking. See them at Ro- the publication of a weekly news Arthur Flowers, of Grayling, was

up Friday, on a business trip. Lewiston Journal. Detroit White Lead Works strictly

pure Paints, sold and warranted by Mrs. Caryl, of Vienna, passed

through the town, Monday, en-route for Grayling.—Lewiston Journal.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nervine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Photographer Odell, of Grayling is working at his trade here, this

weck.-Lewiston Journal. Bates & Co. are offering the choic est Teas and the best Coffees in

for a visit to their former home, in Grayling.-Lewiston Journal. See the Nemo Corset, every stay

warranted for three months, at Ro-Phil Mosher is able to be out on

the streets again, but it will be some time before he can use his left arm. Two weeks from to-merrow occurs Store.

the most sacred of all our holidays-Memorial Day.-Oscoda Press. 1. S. Waldron and Chas. Waldron,

of South Branch, were in town, Mon-

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waverly.

urday evening, but it turned out to be a false alarm.

The best place in Grayling to buy (Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates . Co's. Prices guaranteed.

L. Brolin made himself a flue vio lin, and now has another approach ing completion. Brolin is a genius.

ity will find the latest styles in ready change for a lighter team.

made Capes, at Claggetts'. The list of dogs killed within the past week, by poisoning, now num- Highest Honors World's Fair,

Ladies, don't fail to see Claggetts new line of Shirt Waists; finest in

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K, O. T. M., Saturday eve-

ning, May 22nd. Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling

at the lowest prices. Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 22d., at

the usual hour. You can buy an Oliver, a Wlard, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Alfrom Ammonia, Alumi or any other adulterant

bert Kraus.

mproving the walks about the busi-

Overseer of Highways is rapidly ess part of the town.

Rosenthals'. Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 22d, at the usual hour.

new line of Refrigerators, at S. H. & Co's. J. W. Sorenson has put in a new

Scda Fountain in his Restaurant, where the thirsty can quench their thirst with a cooling drink of soda.

FOR RENT-The store, and rooms on second floor in our building, are

ROSE & WOODWORTH.

The Leline boys finished their drive on the South Branch, last Turck, has issued a Memorial day ad-Tuesday and have taken a contract to bring down another one.—Ros. News.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at brought in a load of pigs, last Friday, Fournier's Drug Store.

Secretary of State Gardner, of Lansing, will deliver the address to the graduating class of Grayling school,

The employes of the M. C. R. R are hereby notified to appear before S. S. Claggett, and buy a celebrated. Peerless Shirt. The best on earth.

O. J. Tuttle, the painter, and his family, have moved into their new house, near the schoolhouse. - Otsego Co. Herald.

For a short time you can get a beautiful Chamber Set, free of two years. charge, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

T. T. Patterson Pros Attorney of Crawford County, was transacting business in town, Friday.—Lewiston Journal.

A cup of the celebrated White House Coffee will relieve that distress in your stomach. Try it, at Clay-great big -.... If the first, we uetts.

MARKIED-On the 12th inst., by Justice Woodburn, Mr. Stephan Van Ormen, of Nestor, and Mrs. Rose Balchard, of Grayling.

Send-the home paper to the children who have gone out into the world to make a home for them-

The town which is not better for paper within its borders has not yet been founded.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine has no equal as a blood ing, or "ever after hold your peace." and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The country editor may not know it all, but he doesn't live long in a community, without knowing more than he publishes.

Attorney L. Ostrander, formerly of Atlanta, passed through Lewiston, Friday, en-joute to Grayling. -

The ladies of Gravling Hive No. 54 will give an Ice-Cream Social, Monday, May 24th. All are cordially in-

MARRIED-By Rev. R. L. Cope, at the Exchange Hotel, Mr. Arthur C. Flower, and Miss Edith Medealf, both of Grayling.

Claggetts' black horse draws a new delivery wagon. Of course it is a Harrison, sold by O. Falmer, and the

Nervine is the best Spring tonio. to note the improved appearance in For sale at Fournier's Drug his paper, editorial and typograph-

Supervisor Sherman, of Maple Forest was in town, Friday, on crutches, compelled by an injury to his leg, received in jumping after a

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50

Sheriff Chalker was busy summoning jurors and witnesses all of last week. He hunted for a juror in Ball township for -two days and at last located him in the cemetery.

FOR SALE-John A. Love, on section 28, in Center Plains township, has a large, heavy team of The Ladies of Grayling and vicin- work horses for sale, cheap, or ex-

> Awarded ·DR:



40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Should a stay show through the cloth on our Nemo Corset in three months, you get a new corset, at

Comrade John Bellor, of South Branch township, was in town, Monday. He has made application to be admitted to the Soldier's Home at Quick Meal Oil Stoves, and a Grand Rapids.

> The new deputy game warden has commenced business, and last week took out a warrant for the arrest of a violator of the fishing laws. He s still at liberty.

Two men were arrested in Norn's camp, last Saturday, for stealing a pair of boots. Monday morning they were brought before Justice McElroy who fined them \$5,00 each.

Department President Louise A dress to the Women's Relief Corps. of Michigan, asking for their co-operation in observing Memorial day.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, and distributed to our villagers. One got out of the box, and gave Mr. Hovt a lively chase. He is a sprinter.

J. P. Hanna, of Wellington, subscribed for the News last Saturday. and Monday paid the village a visit. caused by Jas. McGillis notice of horses for sale. It pays to advertise in the NEWS .- Ros. News.

At the special election for member of the Board of education for the township of Beaver Creek, last week, H. G. Benedict was elected for one year, and Washington Stewart for

S. Gorton, Commissioner of Schools of Oscoda county, writes that he will try and be in Grayling, on Memorial Day, the 31st, and if he should come, will take part in the

Archie McKay is either an expert disciple of Sir Isaac, or else he is a congratulate him on his successful sport, if the latter, we forgive him freely, for the fish were excellent.

The people of Ogemaw County are pleasurably excited over the opening of about 30,000 acres of State tax land in that county, to homestead entry. It is estimated that the nove will bring 300 families into the county in two years.—Mio Mail.

The township Board of Review will be in session next Monday and Tuesday; at the office of Supervisor Wright. Then is the proper time to exam ne the lists and do your kick-BY ORDER OF BOARD OF REVIEW.

Have You Kidney Trouble?

A 50c trial lottle of Foley's Kidnev Cure will prevent serious results from this fatal disease. L. Fournier.

Superintendent of In truction. Hon. Jason E. Hammond, has issued a Memorial Day booklet, for the use of schools in the observance of the day. In it, besides appropriate recitations and songs, he gives the School Flag Law, and the history of the dag, etc. It is a commendable work.

KIDNEY DISEASES are most fatal of all diseases. Folcy's Kidney ( nre a guaranteed remedy, or

R. A. Pabcock, editor of the HER-ALD TIMEs, West Branch, was a pleasant caller at our sanctum last Wright's Compound Celery Saturday. By the way we are glad ical, under the new management.

A Warm Friend.

Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure is very hot, but when diluted it is a warm friend, indeed, to those sufferng from bowel complaints. It never fails. 25c and 50c. L. Fournier.

The ladies of Ruddock W. R. C., will give an elegant dinner Decoration day. They will make no charge to the old soldiers, but to others they will furnish dinner for the small sum of fifteen cents. Cheboygan Trib.

It May Save Your Life,

A dose or two of Foley's Honey and monia, grip or severe cold, if taken in time. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Difficult Hooping-cough, Incipient Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis. Gives positive relief in advanced stages of Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis. Guaranteed. L. Fournier.

"Persons knowing themselves in debted to this office are requested to call and settle, All those indebted and not wishing to call are requested to stay in one place long enough for us to catch them. All those that are not indebted to us are requested to call and become indebted."

Bucklin's Arnica Salva. THE BEST SALVE in the world for

nier, druggist.

SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in DRESS GOODS.

WASH GOODS of every description. LINENS, HOSIERY. UNDERWEAR.

RIBBONS, NOTIONS. LACES, TRIMMINGS.

> EMBROIDERIES. LACE CURTAINS. BED SPREADS.

MENS', LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth! Also a full line of the latest styles in

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S.S.CLAGGETT GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

# SPRING IS HERE.

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVINE!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY

LUCIEN FOURNIER.

THE DRUGGIST.

Dr. Leighton has rented the Rose Dr. King's New Discovery forCon and Woodworth Store, vacated by the Davis Pharmacy, and will move

als drug store.

more money must be raised to com-plete it. Call on the officers and King's New Life Pills in connection subscribe for stock, that we may en- they regulate and tone the stomach with the times, and has ordered the

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric life ters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headache and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 262a Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or dige-t food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Fourniers' Drug store.

The ladies of Ruddock W. R. C. gave the veterans of Ruddock Post, No. 224, G. A. R., a very pleasant to those afflicted with Consumption, surprise. They met with the Post Asthma. Croup severe Coughs. Pneusurprise. They met with the Post to consult in regard to arrangements of the observance of Decoration day and after business had been concludit is the grandest triumph of medical ed, they set up an elegant lunch of science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottles. boygan Tribune.

The U. S. Supreme Court has recently given an opinion that poultry running at large is wild game, and the party upon whom they trespass has a right to kill the fowl. This will be welcome news to people who have had their gardens and flower beds torn up by their neighbors

sumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and his drug store.

Hon. A. P. Swineford, Ex-Governor of Alaska, arrived here yesterday to examine the condition and work of the Land Office.

The Opera House is growing apace; but our etitizens must remember that present money must be rived to consumption.

World for all forms of Coughs and Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronefitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head, and for Consumption. It is sife for all ages, but our etitizens must remember that pleasant to take, and above all a sure Atwood farm. Mr. Smith comes with Dr. King's New Discovery, as farmer. He proposes to keep up joy the building at the earliest pos- and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug

> Miss Minnie E. Starr, of Grayling, a student from the Detroit Conser vatory of Music, will give some banjo solos at the B. V. R. C. entertain water closets, and remove all nul-ment, at the M. E. church, Friday sances within the next week. If not ment, at the M. E. church, Friday evening. - Otsego Co. News.

> > Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country monia and all Throat and Lung Dis

There will be a Temperance Enter tainment at the M. P. Church, on Thursday evening, May 27th. Every body is invited, and all who are in terested in the temperance work come and lend a helping hand.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm Last Tuesday was the anniversary of Mrs. C. W. Wight's birth, — years. King for the Nerves is a vegetable Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcors, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands. Chilblains, Corns and all members of the W, R, O, and G. A. laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dys-R., and friends who made things ever discovered for the Cure of Dys Skin Brit brit brit and posteriory cures R, and Iriends who made things ever discovered for the cane gg lysplies, or no pay required. It is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfac
tion, or money refunded. Price 25
cents per box. For sale by L. Fourged time, which all hope will be reged a trial package free. Large sizes peated for at least fifty years more. | 50c and 25c.

# SPECIAL SALE!

# FOR ONE WEEK!

※ ONLY. \*

10 yards heavy, wide Cetten,	45	Cents.
10 yarês Light Calico,	35	66
10 yards Indigo Blue,	45	44
10 yards good Black Satoon.	<del> 85</del> -	
10 yards Challie,	40	4.5
Ladies' Shirt Waists	39	16
Ladies' fine Sailors' White or Black, at		46
Ladies' Oxford Slippers,	79	66
Ladies' Fine Shoes, worth \$1,75, at \$		
Boys' Brown Overalls,	25	Cents.
Mens' Jackets	25	
Mens' Summer Underwear.	25	46
Mens' Fifty Cent Straw Hats,	25	16
Mens' Working Pants, not Overalls,	50	66
Mens' Unlaundried Shirts, worth 50 c. a	t 35	66
No. 7, 9, 12, 16, 22 Ribbons, all shads		a vd.
Ladies' Vests	05	cts.
Mens' Mackintoshes, worth \$3.50, at	2 49	

# REMEMBER

These Prices are for only One Week.

JOE ROSENTHAL,

dr.j.a.ellis



OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlot

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.

GRAYLING, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each mouth, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. 10s

All members of the W. R. C. who

have not returned their blocks of the

send them in on Saturday afternoon,

May 23d, at the regular meeting. Mrs. C. W. Wight, Sec.

For Sale. The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Atwood farm. Mr. Smith comes from Detroit, and is a practical NEWS, that he may keep posted. Ros. News.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all the householders of Grayling, to clean up their back yards, cellars and done by that date the Board will attend to it at the cost of the house

By order of Board of Health. N. PERSONS.

May 13th, '97.

Eggs For Sale. Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Combed Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minoreas, \$1.50, These eggs are from pure bred fowls bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord

breeders in the state, having won

over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this

GEO. COMER, Grayling, Mich.

Sheriff Sale.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a wit of ferl-facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford. In favor of Meivin Bates, Richard D. Connies and Tor Ambjower, doing business under the firm name and style of Bates & Company, against, the goods, chattles and real estate of Peter Nelson, in said County, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 3th day of March, 1807. I very upon and take all the right, tills and interest of the said Peter Nelson, in said County, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 3th day of March, 1807. I very upon and take all the right, tills and interest of the said Peter Nelson, in and to the 'Glowing described real estate; that is to say all that certain Section 35, Town 25, N. R. 3. W. and Let four, Block here of Hadley's amended addition to the village of Grey, ling, Mich., also Leta No, two, three and four of section 10, Town 25, N. R. 4. W. and I will not be self to the highest bidder, at the front door of that day.

Little Will District Clematis Paniculata, 176, 2 year of the class of the circuit of Meior Company and the Circuit County of Meior District Clematis Paniculata, 176, 2 year of the season, very hardy, 10 cts and 50 cents; Paniculata, 20 feet in a season, very hardy, 10 cts each. Any other plants at catalogue prices.

Will have ready from May 15th to June 15th, all kinds of Vegetable Plants at 10 to 15 cents per dox., or 25 cents per dox., Also bedding plants for flowers or foliage, at the following prices per doxen: Geranity of the plants and the plants of the dependent of the vision of the county of the development of the day.

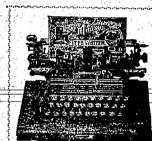
Seeds or plants sent by mail; write what, you want.

LOTTIE WILLOBEE. Florist.

JANEE K. WRIGHT, Attorney. Ap21-84 West Branch,

MINE STA

Best Writing Machine.



Autograph Quilt, are requested to The Highest Grade Standard of Excellence, Controlled by no Trust. or Combine.

> Interchangeable Steel Type Wheel. Light swinging Carriage. Steel Crossing Plate. Writing in Sight. Standard Key Board, 90 Characters. The most speedy; easy to operate.

> Simple in Construction. Especially guaranteed by us in writ. purchase.

Address for particulars THE MUNSON TYPE WRITER CO. MANUFACTURERS

C.A.SNOW&CO

GREAT BARGAINS!! -AT THE-

Now Ready for Immediate Effect

GREEN HOUSE

WEST BRANCH

Geraniums at 5 to 25 cents each. Fuchsias at same price. Ivy Gerani-ums at 10 to 25 cents each. Hardy plants at the following prices: Hy-drangia Grandiflora, 15 c, 2 year old 50 cents; Clematis Paniculata grows

Michigan.

# There was an alarm of fire last Satand \$2,00 to \$1.50.

people are very much on their mettle these days. They are turn-ing their faces longingly toward the sunset—every hopeful mother's son and daughter of them all. In every town and hamlet, city and countryside of the nation Endeavorers abide.

The young Endeavorers want to com together in a grand convention, and enrnestly, even if incidentally, the long to visit California, the El-Dorad of their dreams. Pity tis that with such brotherly love and friendly longing should be mixed the sordid neces sity of counting the cost. Money, pro-saic, unchristian dollars, and a goodly number of them, must buy the right to participate in that convention—at least

Where there is a will there is a way for bright and enthusiastic young folks to raise a sum with which to traverse a continent and back again, with incidental joys galore. The schemes, both individual and collective, for raising money to pay expenses to and from of young Christians of many one-thing that convention would fill several fat heathen nations. The Masoorie people volumes. Of course Endeavorers are were busy with their plan, however unselfish. That goes without saying. before Dr. Clark went to visit them. That is the reason that so many of They wrote him in Boston of a marvel them go to California next July. another exemplification of the "united wrought for the convention. They are we stand, divided we fall" theory. Not every member of each of the thousands of societies can even dare to dream



President of the Christian Endeavor Society

of attending. Every member, though can "bear a hand" and help to make it possible for the society to send one delegate, and perhaps several.

ways of raising money to send ried as the societies themselves. Young folks are perhaps somewhat alike the world around, but certain it is that the plans adopted in various localities have | built churches in India and dedicated

Good aunties, and uncles from the country, bashful brides in gray gowns, conductors and all the characters supposed to present themselves in course of a railway journey were im personated. Red men of the plains threatened, but did not scalp, and after running the gauntlet of events and dan-gers, the experimental travelers were landed in a delightfully improvised Sar Francisco, where prestol charming young Christian damsels in Orienta costume welcomed them to an expur-

The real San Francisco, by the way had best be up and doing, and getting its face washed and its hair brushed for that same Christian Endeavor con The Christian Endeavor Society of

Masoorie, in far India, has been per haps most farsighted of all in prepara tion for San Francisco's convention. Dr. F. E. Clark, president of the so-clety, has been visiting Oriental counous block and gavel which were being of native woods inlaid with silver, and of rare workmanship. Dr. Clark will be duly presented with the graceful of fering, and will bring it with him when he goes to San Francisco and so com-pletes his journey around the world.

### BISHOP BOWMAN.

The Patriarch of the Methodist Epis-copal Church.

Bishop Thomas Bowman, the patri-irch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is spending the evening of his life with his daughter in Evanston, Ill. He will continue to wear the mantle of ecclesiastical authority, to be the senior member of the administrative counsel act as adviser and a chancellor. He and the denomination will celebrate his eightieth birthday in July. His place in the episcopacy will be honor-ary rather than active—the activity being advisory and relieved of the trying labor of the direction of the confer ences. He will remain on the bench of the heads of Methodism—the distinguished reward for as wonderful a half entury of religious work as any man ever gave to any church. This work compassed the globe, penetrated China and Japan in advance of civilization touched Norway and Sweden, left mon uments in Germany, Italy and Mexico



SERVING TEA IN ORIENTAL COSTUME.

a flavor of the soil, and might furnish | sanctuaries in every State and Terri opportunities for the students of sociol-ogy to deduct some wise conclusions. life embraces more than comes to one In New Hampshire for instance, the average man in ten thousand method of procedure is decidedly charch one of those 100,000 inhabitants as his disposition prompts or his finan-

Many young people have friends who would gladly contribute a part of their expenses, and this arrangement makes it possible to do so in a delicate and in-

offensive manner. Endeavorers of Iowa and other States of the great West have apparently tried to outdo each other in bright ideas for raising funds. The societies of the town of Decatur have found an original and enterprising way—perhaps the cleverest yet reported. The Endeavorers gave a sort of modified church fair, which served the double purpose of creating an interest in the convention and providing funds for the use of delegates. The entertainment was called "A Trip to California," and the population turned out en masse to see it. Booths represented the various points of interest along the route. They were most artistically gotten up, and curios and souvenirs were offered for sale. Peanut venders, candy men and the objectionable "news agents" offered their wares, doubtless with their accustomed measure of insistence. for refreshments, they were offered on the exquisite dining-car basis, or might be partaken of at station lunch countwith the customary difficulties

thrown in.

The Bishop preached his first sermon

method of procedure is decidedly char-acteristic, and ruggedly simple. The plan is this: Cambridge has, or believes it has, 100,000 people, and any quan-tity of local pride: The Endeavorers was \$100 cash, from which was not dewant to send as many delegates as pos-isible, so they are selling votes, To vote for a delegate costs but I cent, and the hospitality of the Metho-dists along the ride and the fitful dona-tion parties which were forced upon him. The Bishop has dedicated more will be asked to vote as early and often than 1,200 churches during his work There is only one other minister in the



BT. REV. THOMAS BOWMAN. denomination who has come near t this long list, and he is Dr. Ives, and Dr. Ives has made the dedication of churches a specialty.

It is no credit to the men that the are not afraid of mice; one of the under garments they wear is tied down tight

# MAKING A BIG TUNNEL

THE MANY PERILS AND DIFFI CULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Great Eight-Foot Water Carrier Now Being Built Under the City of Chi-cago-How Life Is Sustained and Rocks Drilled by Compressed Air.

Beneath a Big City. The construction of one of those great water tunnels under a city, such as Chicago, is a work replete with difficulties and dangers almost beyond the comprehension of those who have not inspected one of these immense water carriers. Such a task as delving 100 feet under the streets of the metropolis. cutting an immense eight-foot bore four miles across to the lake; blasting away tons and tons of rock and sticky clay s one that calls for the exer tience, courage and endurance of no ordinary character. Under the cables, under the big sky-scrapers, half a hundred men are now at work, day and right, dependent for air on a ten-inch pipe running to the surface far overhead, and, should the engine break or the shaft cave in, the result may be imagined.

Descent is made into the proper on an elevator at the shafthouse at the land end of the tunnel. A gong clangs and a wet, slimy car shoots up from the black depths of the shaft The bell clangs twice and the man at the engine throws a lever. Down, down, down goes the little car into the round shaft. For twenty feet the light from above shows it to be lined with brick; and then darkness—thick, black darkness—supervenes. Little drops of water fall constantly upon the car and can be asked the elevator is at the bot tom, and there is the tunnel stretching away in both directions from the shaft. The big-bore is eight feet in diameter but this size is lessened by a floo which leaves about six feet of head room. On this floor is a narrow gauge on which run the cars of clay and rock on their way to the shaft. Brick laid in waterproof cement line



CUTTING THROUGH THE BYCE CLAY.

the shaft and the wall is laid as smooth front of a dwelling. Incandescent lights attached to the walls at inter of about twenty feet shed a dim light through the low ceilinged tunnel and a man on starting forward in-structively stoops, though there is plenty of room to stand unright. Eight hunwall of limestone, and here are the marks where eight drills have touched the shore before the last blast, which has loosened the rock scattered around. As soon as the trimmers cart away the stone and debris, the bricklayers extend the wall. In this way progress, slow but steady, is made every day.

At 7 o'clock every morning the miners descend the long shaft and start to work. Half a dozen holes are drilled

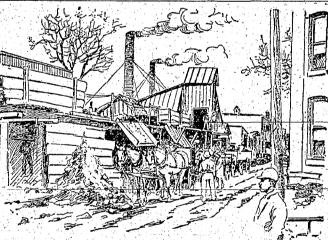
experts, and do their work quickly and drew from their respective pockets the systematically. Others, with little or no clothing on, toil desperately with Easter emblem, and exchanged eggs. The Chinese claim that the world formed of the two parts of an enormous sharp adzes, swinging them against the clay, loosening it bit by bit, and as each egg. From the yolk of the egg stepped forth the human being; he waved his hand, and the upper half of his late man strikes at the tough, unvielding mass before him he grunts deeply as men do who are chopping down trees. Just as steadily as the adzes fall became the concave heavens of blue, against the wall of clay comes the deep, the lower half fell reversed, making hythmical grunts from the toilers. Justehind them three more men work filling the cars with the chunks of clay believed also that the gods from which fall away before the adzes. The they claimed descent were hatched work is so hard and the clay so tena. from mysteriously laid eggs. Hence lous that the men can work at chopping it but fifteen minutes at a stretch, when they fall back and give way to heathen legends for its origan.

EXT to the Sultan himself Osman Pasha is the most important personage in the Ottoman Empire. It is he upon whom will largely depend the outcome of the present war, for Osman Pasha is the highest military power under Abdul Hamid. Osman is a Moslem soldier of the ancient type, fanatical, frugal, absolutely fearless, an intense believer in Allah and the prophet, and, when intrenched behind earthworks, next to invincible. He is the most distinguished soldier in all the empire, and one of the most distinguished in all Europe, He is now in his sixty-sixth year and as keen a general as ever. He came out of that, ancient country, Asia Minor. His native town is Tokat, and he was trained for the army from his babyhood. He entered the military school at Constantinople and distinguished himself then by his great aptness and his easy mastery of tacties. He was a prominent figure in the Crimean war, and during the last Creatan campaign the Sultan made him commander of the Turkish forces on the island. He was likewise head of the army during the Serbo-Turkish war. When the big war with Russia came Osman was placed in charge of the Fifth army corps and he led the troops at the battle of Scalevitz. The Russians beat him back in that engagement, and then Osman retired to Plevna and intrenched himself. For four months he held this position unmoved, and on Dec. 10, 1887, he surrendered with his army of 43,000 men. Since his fighting days he has served his emperor in many useful capacities. He had the portfolio of war several times, and in 1894 was made grand marshal of the imperial palace.

OSMAN PASHA, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMIES.

the other gang. And this is after the clay has been blasted, for dynamite is used on both clay and rock in this tunnel. Four sticks of dynamite-at-a shot are used on the clay and three or four shots a the oldest living member of the order day or made. After the explosion the of Odd Follows. It is more than fifty men attack the loosened wall with the years since he was initiated into the adzes and thus slowly and laboriously tunnel their way ahead about twentyfour feet a day. At night the brick-layers come and brick up as much more of the bore as has been made by the

miners during the day. A constant current of fresh air is fed from a big fan in the shafthouse above. The compressed air for the drills is fed through a smaller pipe and other pipes



THE SHAFTHOUSE AT HOYNE AVENUE AND WEST MADISON STREET

in the rock and one-quarter-pound sticks of dynamite inserted. When everything is clear and the workmen have retreated to a safe distance the charge s fired by electricity and the masses o rock come tumbling down from the "face." sometimes blocking the entire bore, while a great cloud of smoke



HAULING DIRT IN THE TUNNEL.

drifts lazily through the tunnel toward the shaft where it can escape to the upper air. As soon as the explosion is over the miners and other workmen climb over the rough rock and begin lliing the little cars which are hauled by solemn burros on the tiny track to the elevator. Another set of holes is drilled and another shot is fired.

The drills work by compressed air on the drainage canal being employed. The men who work these drills are

bring water to the men and carry away he water which accumulates bottom of the shaft. The work on the stone has now progressed quite far, and while the residents overhead are peacefully sleeping the miners drill and blast far below them, slowly pushing their way forward. Everything is directed from the shafthouse, as is the case in a nine, and it is desirable to have the shafthouse as near as possible to the scene of the work. Therefore, it is moved from time to time and as soon as the west end of the present tunnel has progressed far enough another shaft will be sunk. All these shafts will be closed at the bottom before the water is turned into the tunnel and will be covered with a cap like a sewer cover. If at any time it is necessary to enter the tunnel the water can be urned off by gates at the branch, the tunnel pumped dry and men can enter by the shafts.

# Easter Legends.

The egg is the typical emblem of Easter; in some form or other it has been the unquestioned type of the new life from the very dawn of the Christian era. In Russia as early as 1589 eggs colored red typifying the blood f Christ shed as an atonement for our sins were the most treasured of exchanges at Easter. Every believer went abroad at this season with his pockets well supplied with Easter eggs. When two Russians met for the first time during the Easter holidays, if they had not met an day itself, the belated Easter compliments were passed, first by shaking hands in silence; then the elder (or the younger, it he outranked the elder) would say: "The Lord is risen," and his companion would reply, "It is true;" then they kissed each other and ceremoniously

castle, the egg-shell, went upward and the convex earth, and the white albu-men became the seas. The Syrians we infer that our present custom of offering the Easter egg emblem has the OLDEST LIVING ODD FELLOW J. N. Clark, of Iowa City, Has Beer More than Fifty Years in the Order. order at Baltimore in the first Odd Fel

J. Norwood Clark, of Iowa City, is lows building ever erected in this coun try. He was then a member of Grati



tude Lodge, No. 5. In 1841 Mr. Clark took his card from Baltimore lodge and placed it with Western Lodge, No. 24. He removed in 1843 from Western Lodge to Ohio Lodge, No. 1, and his last change was made in 1855, when he leposited his card with Eureka Lodge No. 44, of Iowa City, where it remains to this day. Since that time he has never missed a meeting of the lodge save the session which was held at Cedar Rapids in 1872. In 1868-9 Mr. Clark was grand representative to the overeign grand lodge of the States. He has seldom missed a meet ing of the grand lodge and he is widely known among Odd Fellows in all parts of the country. Mr. Clark is a native of Philadelphia and is 83 years old. He was initiated while still a young man into the first encampment of Patriarchs in the world. He has been a member of the grand encampment of Iowa since

Georgia's Cotton King. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, Georia's greatest farmer, has just broken all records of cotton sales from a single plantation by selling to Macon cotton buyers in one lot over 2,000 bales of cotton on a basis of 7 cents for mid-dling, and when it is all weighed and shipped Mr. Smith will receive a check for about \$70,000. This would be a tremendous crop, even if Mr. Smith raised nothing but cotton, but when it is remembered that he grows similarly large crops of grain and hay, and tha cotton is his surplus money crop after producing all the provision crops he needs, then one can grasp some idea of the scale on which Col. Smith farms. and see the justice of calling him Georgia's cotton king."

English Papers in Asia. Seventeen daily and weekly papers are published in the English language in Japan, and over 100 on the Asiatio continent. In the whole of Asia there is but one paper printed in German.

Millions for Harbors. New South Wales has spent \$12,000. 000 for harbors in forty years, exclusiv of the cost of the port of Sydney, and will spend \$1,500,000 for the same purpose this year.

CRISP FORMS OF THOUGHT.

### SOLOMON AND TUPPER TWISTED TO SUIT A MODERN TRADE.

The Wisdom of the Sages and the Wi of the Masses, Even the Work of the Missionaries, Are Grist in the Mill-They Are Ponched Upon by Author and Advertisers.

Whether Solomon invented all his proverby, or gathered them from many sources with a nicer sense of permanent worth than Mr. Tupper exercised in his later compendium, is and ever will be an open question. Solomon's copyright ran out long before Tupper's time, and both green way nonched upon with impunity by are now ponched upon with impunity by all classes, from authors to advertisers. But, taken by themselves, proverbs well repay careful study. Students of ethnol-ogy find in the proverbs of the different races the clearest proofs of their real char-deristics for the course by drivenest and acteristics, for they are the shrewdest and yet most intimate expressions of their daily life.

Judged by the comparison of thes

Judged by the comparison of these homely sayings, it will be found that all nations are of one kindred, possessing common needs, common aspirations, and seeking similar reliefs from toil and labor. On the dustiest shelves of our libraties may be found collections of all the proverbs of the different nations, quite a large proportion of the work having resulted from the interest which missionaries have taken in their earnest naries have taken in their earnes studies of the uncivilized peoples whom they seek to instruct. That the shrewd sayings of the Scotch or the bright mis of the frish should be carefully collected gives little cause for surprise; but a collection of Abasis of the friends of the fr ction of Abyssinian proverbs, of those of the Tamil language, of Icelandic lore, of the Sanscrit, South Sea Islands, Chinese, and Hottentot Solomons does excite curiosity. The missionaries have found it a pleasant as well as a profitable task. It delves deep first the idloms of the language talk with the course of the language talks with measures courses the guage, tells with unerring accuracy the mental tendency of the people, and by in-troducing the foreigner into the inner thought of both home and trade shows im the real life of those who adopt them

as every-day expressions.

It is impossible to read the well-collated proverbs of the Chinese without realizing that a home life exists in that flowery kingdom which rivals that of many more civilized countries. No Solo mon, no descendant of Abraham. could eclipse the trade proverbs of the Chinese. They touch on trade with a keenness and thoroughness which proves them to be masters in that school. The baser life of the Hottentot, the loose morals of the fellah, the independent spirit of the Briton, are all crystallized in their national prov-

erbs, In England and many other countries it was formerly very usual for a tradesman to select some proverb as his motto, and thus post his principles plainly over his shop door. It remained, however, for an American house to appropriate the proverbs of the world en masse and use them for their own advancement. New Yorkers who ride on the elevated roads, or beople who in less favored localities still jog along in the slow street cars; are familiar with the blue and white proverbs which proclaim the merits of Sapolio to the world. Every omnibus in London and almost every "tram car" in England is similarly adorned. They made their first appearance on the

Broadway omnibuses, were gathered out of over 4,000 pages of the world's collections, and twisted to suit the case. Many of them are beyond easy recognition in their new dress, many are entirely orig-inal, but these are also printed between inverted commas, which lends a glamour, of antiquity to them. To day we are told that over 20,000 of these blue cards are displayed in public conveyances carrying over 6,000,000 passengers daily.

Condensed thought generally requires

Condensed thought generally requires padding to make it intelligible to the masses, just as the stomach of the horse must be distended with hay to make the oats digest readily; but with proverbs it is quite otherwise. Their popularity is only reached because they have passed muster as being clear to every mind. They tell their story with a directness and brevity which pleases the public, as the dictionary did the old Scotch woman—"They air braw stories," she said, "but unco'short," Turned to tell the practical story Turned to tell the practical story of Sapolio, they often acquire new interest. Who reads the advice, "Be patient and you will have patient children," without an innate respect for the advice which follows, not to fret over house cleaning, but do it easily with Sapolio? And who can repress a smile when the Sapolionic artist pictures the patient father and the



impatient twins defying the proverb? But the mother will be back sooner if she fol-low the advice. Our familiar "The pot calls the kettle black" takes a new intercalls the kettle black" takes a new inter-est in its Italian form. The pot says to the pan, "Keep off or you'll smutch me." The universal toil of the world finds ex-pression in the Catalan phrase, "Where-wilt thou go, Ox, that thou wilt not plough?" Almost all nations possess a proverb which declares that "if you forbid à fool a thing, that he will do," and with confidence in the good will of the public the advertiser of Sapolio puts it in this

form:
"Forbid a fool a thing and that he will
"arrive "Don't use do." So we say for variety: "Don't use Sapolio—but then you're not a fool."

"A touch of nature which makes all the world akin" springs out of the quaint thought that "A needle, though naked itself, clothes others." Who can hear it once and ever see a needle without recaling it? Who fails to recognize the picture it suggests of the aid given to the poor by the poor, and of the help which is every-where gained from the humblest of assist-

What can be more practical than the What can be more practical than the statement that "a handsaw is a good thing, but not to shave with," which naturally suggests the proper use of Sapolio. Slang neyer can be confounded with proverbial phrases. It seems universal, but it is merely a local form used to express a transient but popular idea. Years ago, when a general rush at hotel keeping resulted in many failures, the slang ran: "He's a very good man, but he can't keep a hotel." All such phrases are local and temporary. They do not survive—indeed. a note. An such parases are local and temporary. They do not survive—indeed, rarely possess merit enough to reach a second year without evident decline in popularity. We have noticed that none of the advertisements of Supolio make use of

slang, and probably for this reason. Naturally many of the best proverbs

used in this connection relate to household cleanliness, and all the original ones are framed to that end, "Dirt in the house tramed to that end.

builds the highway to beggary," deserves recognition, despite its origin. Household sayings, in the sense of four-walled buildings full of furniture, are quite lacking in many Eastern tongues. We believe that no reference to clean housekeeping can be found in the Koran or even in the Bible, except that of the woman was swept the house to find her lost coin. Shakspeare rather slights the subject, but



tant in that intellectual but dirty age or because he soared to grander things, we will not discuss, but the England of to-day well says of home, "The cleaner 'tis," the cosier 'tis," and our American adveriser improves the opportunity to add that umble homes made bright with Sapolio are better than tawdry palaces. Alas, for the thoughtlessness of the man who forgot to ask whether his bride used Sapolio. The Scotch proverb records his case: "Ye hae tied a knot wi' your tongue ye winna loose wi' your teeth."

# TIMING BIG PROJECTILES.

How Their Initial Velocity Is Calcu-

lated in Tests.

To the layman one of the interesting features in a big gun test is the method by which the initial velocity of the projectiles is calculated. When he hears that the modern high-power guns often expel a shot at an initial velocity of 2,000 feet a second, a rate that if sustained would mean a mile in three seconds, he realizes the difficulty of calculating the speed. An ordnance officer must have accurate knowledge of the velocity of a projectile that he may predict its range and penetration and determine the accuracy of the gun. It is a comparatively easy matter, lowever, with the new instruments to calculate accurately the initial velocity of a projectile, and any one who is fortunate enough to visit Sandy Hook when big guns are being tested nay see how it is done.

Two open frames are set up 150 feet apart in front of the gun. Wires are stretched back and forth across these rames, making a screen through which he shot must pass. The wires in each screen form a complete electric circuit, which includes also an electric battery and an electro-magnet. The projectile, fter leaving the gun, flies through the wire in the first screen, interrupting the circuit and releasing the armature of the magnet. In a space of time so small as to be hardly conceivable the projectile has covered the distance between the two frames and pierced the wire in the second, interrupting electric current and releasing the armature of its magnet as in the first case. The interval between the drop of these two armatures represents the time spent by the projectile in traveling 150 feet. This time is indicated by the hronograph in the laboratory near by. Wires run from each screen to the laboratory, which is atted up with bat-teries and switchboards. The armature of the first electro-magnet is an iron rod about three feet long, which is suspended vertically. This rod falls when the first screen is pierced. The armature of the second electro-magnet s placed a little below the first, and when it is released it acts as a knife. and, striking the side of the falling rod, makes a slight mark. The distance of this cot or mark from end of the rod indicates the distance through which the rod has dropped while the projectile is passing from one screen to another. This forms the unit for the calculation of the projectile's velocity in feet per second. New explosives and high-power guns have increased the initial velocity of projec-

sight.-New York Sun. Portrait on His Hand.

tiles wonderfully in the last few years.

Projectiles may be expelled now with a force that will make them effective

at a range far beyond ordinary eye

In 1891 or 1892, if my memory is not at fault, the eighth wonder of the world was born at Roseberg, S. C. The freak in question was a baby, born nto the family of Clark Osborn, a well known merchant of the town above and the oddity was a natural portrait in the hand of the little one. Those who made a critical examination of the baby's hand as soon as the curiosity was discovered say that the portrait on the tiny palm was that of a child apparently about 3 years old. The feaures were clear cut and distinct and appeared to be those of a child lying ound asleep. The delicately tinted lips were partly open, showing four early teeth; the closed and the cheeks were full, red and natural.

When the mother first discovered the niraculous imprint on her new-born darling's hand she fainted, owing part, ly, it is said, to the fact that the porrait was an excellent likeness of the face of her little 3-year-old daughter, who died about two months before.

# Tobacco and Weight.

A medical journal has made some areful investigations among the colleges of New England, which enabled it to state that students who do not use tobacco gain weight, height and girth of chest from 10 to 24 per cent. faster than those who chew or smoke. The development of the lungs, if this authority is correct, is especially retarded by the tobacco habit.

Mr. J. Clayton, in a communication to Nature, refers to careful measurements he has made with sycamore, elm, oak, ash and beech trees, from which he has discovered that they all contract in girth during a frost.

"Papa," said a boy, "I know what makes people laugh in their sleeve." Well, my son, what makes them?" "'Cause that's where their funny bon is."--Spare Moments.

The forerunner of a train of exils, which so often cumbrate fatally, is inactivity of the kidneys. Not only is Bright disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs them agrous integral disease of the organs them agrous integral disease of the blood, rehungatism and gout are all traceable to the fon-removal from the blood, by the kidneys of certain in purities. Hostetter's Stomaen Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

The increase of urban populations is one of the most important social conditions brought out by successive censuses. In England 71.7 per cent, of the population were in urban districts in 1891, an increase of 15.3 per cent, in rural population. The balance of civil power has gone to the boroughs.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

The Lowest Rates Ever Made to an Exposition in This Country.

The Exposition in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Union is not a local affair by any means. It far surpasses in extent of buildings, beauty of grounds, interesting exhibits and number of both foreign and home attractions any exhibition ever held in this country, with the possible exception of the Columbian of 1803. Located as it is on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad it is in the direct line of travel be greated to the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the ryfer of an ambitious nature. I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad it is in the direct line of travel be greated to the common course I came here, and greated the ministry, and accepted the ryfer of a proposal course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the common course I came here and proposal course. I entered th road it is in the direct line of travel be tween the North and South, and can be visited en rouse with loss of but slittle time. The extremely low rates that have been established make it cheaper to go a little out of your way, even, to take in this great show, while its own attractions will well repay a special visit. Write Mr. C. P. Atmove Gen'l Pass, Agent. Lonisville. Ky., for matter concerning it.

Smith-No, I do not like jokes which make fun in any way of religion. It seems to me we are liable to be called up for them in the next world. Smythe We're more likely to be called down.
 Philadelphia Press.

The Nervous Americans. The Nervous Americans.

Americans are a fearfully nervous people. It takes less provocation to send the average American into a nervous spasm than any other person on earth, if there is a nation which should let stimulants alone we are the nation. Yet—to say nothing of liquor, as to which we are no worse than others—we are insatiable coffee drinkers. Yes, and the practice helps fill our hospitals and pententiarles. Why not drop coffee and Itentiaries. Why not drop coffee and drink Grain-O instead? The latter does orink Grain-O instead? The latter does not act on the nerves, while it does nourish, warm, soothe, cheer and build up the body. It gives you what you need and does no harm. Prepared from pure grain. Try it and you won't go back to coffee. The whole family can drink Grain-O, at night, too, if you like them close countill. Ask your green —then sleep soundly. Ask your grocer for a package; 15c, or 25c, each.

Damages from a Murderer. murdered man in South Carolina has obtained a verdict in Yorkville of \$6,-000 against the convicted murderer.

Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the ing feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunious. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address. Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Calfskin shoes should not be polished with liquid dressing; it will crack them. The paste that men use is better, but too much of this should not be put on. or it will not polish so readily, besides hurting your shoe.

Mrs. Winslow's Bootning Strup for Children settling; softens the gums, request inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

dust try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, in-



A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville Col



PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

this with other troubles brought on nervousness.

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a chauge of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe, and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Prof. Bowman, who is professor of matural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Fink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me and the secthis with other troubles brought on ner

The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had nover experienced from the freatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years, I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before LYMAN J. SCUDDER. Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price. 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.30 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

How to Avoid Dry Room Headache.

How to Avoid Dry Room Headache To prevent the air in a furnace heat ed room from becoming unpleasantly dry place a bowl of water on the floor near the register, if possible just in front of it. Even if the register be closed the water evaporates from the bowl. If you watch the bowl you perthrough the closed apparatus. vater bowl keeps the atmosphere much pleasanter than it would otherwise be in a room unventilated by an open fireplace, and by its use perhaps one can avoid the "dry throat" experienced by

by stove or furnace heat. Drunk for Twenty Years.

A correspondent writes: "I was drunk on and off for over twenty years, drunk when I had money, sober when I had none. Many dear friends I lost, and numbers gave me good advice to no purpose; but, thank God, an angel hand came at last in the form of my poor wife, who ad-ministered your marvelous remedy, 'Anti-Jag,' to me without my knowledge or con-I am now saved and completely

sent. I am now save and company transformed from a worthless fellow to a sober and respected citizen."

1f "Anti-Jag" cannot be had at your druggist, it will be mailed in plain wrapper with full directions how to give secretly, on receipt of One Dollar, by the Renova Chamical Ca. (#i. readway, Nor. Volv. on Chemical Co., 66 proadway, New York, or they will gladly mail full particulars free,

Many of the most healthful foods are very low priced, but the skill of good cooks is worth as much as many thousands of dollars a year; very fortunate, indeed, is the child with a good cook

CASCARETS stimu.ate. liver, kidneys and bowels. Never stoken, weaken or grire. 100.

# AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD. "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK,

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now the Heleker wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought hat Hitchers wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. Obenul Pitcheron, D.

March 8, 1897. Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"



NEW DESIGNS ARE GREATLY VARIED IN STYLE.

Limost Everything in Waists Effects Is Admissible and Yet the Indefinable Halo of Vogue Must Surround It All-Fancy Jackets Popular.

Waists Not on the Wanc.



OW can a woman mind what is "the style" when almost everything seems admissible there was never a season when the indefinable—halo of vogue was so indispensable to any costume, no matter how simple. In mid-win ter we were told that fancy waists were on the wane

proaches, fancy waists multiply. And while they are all stylish, yet so varied are they and the "style" is accomplish ed in so many different ways, that the adviser, too, finds it difficult to convey instruction. She cannot proclaim that round waist effects are essential, be cause many of the prettiest models disappear under some sort of belting at the valst. It won't do to insist upon frills and elaborations, for lots of stunning bodices are dependent for their style on the dashing attractiveness of the mate rial of which they are made. And yet you can't dictate tailormade severity.

comfortable in warmer weather ap

ears to do with a tailormade effect?

The strictly tailor girl may follow the collar-and-cuff dictates of her brother's beauty runs her hard with an apparveré, yet all feminine, affair of the sort the artist puts in her first two

WAISTS TO BE WORN. ing, the "cut-off" under the arms and back, extending long and panel-like to the edge of the bodice in such cases usually appears below the belt. In the original of this sketch this was actually carried out, the bolero being short at sides and front and long at the middle of the back. The panel plece may pass under the belt or not, as

seems most becoming.
Other boleros are short at back and and the fronts continue in tabs



SHIRT WAIST AND FANCY BODICE BLENDED.

not, at any rate by extending below the waist line restore length. Some bolero are made as elaborate as the dress af fair of a high Greek or Turkish offi-cial, by being crusted with braiding you can't dictate tailormade severity, and lewels, or by being made in layers for what has a ruff away up about the the outer portion cut away to show ar inner layer of color of material, that bodice supposed to be under all. Nat urally such bodices are usually all one and the layers are only simulated since so many thicknesses of cloth would spoil the figure, which must be as slen pictures. This type of walst hasn't a der as possible but with generous bust frill, except the fetching one about neck curve. The appearance of the "fancy



SIX THAT STAND FOR NEWNESS.

and ears, and the other at the wrist. It | jacket"-that is, a bodice not in the na fashion, nor yet in rounded, unyielding and skin-tight modeling of the form. those who sit shut up in rooms heated Her sleeves are moderate and unclubo rated at the shoulder, her collar is built high, and above it, sometimes all the way around and sometimes only about the back and sides, is the inevitable ruff. Her trim waist is closely outlined ing the half-blouse, easy fit of the waist loices in all these feminine expedients into a rigidly close and sometimes about wearing "with or without." surdly narrow waist circumference. An inconsistency that is often seen Again a ribbon or such belt wraps the nowadays is represented in the group jauntily at the side or in sash streamers at the back.

There appears to be a craze for side-buttoning bodices. Even the strictest the middle of the front, and a flap that fastens to the side, the bottom affairs cross over double-breasted, the

WRAPPED ORNAMENTALLY.

outer side turned back in a deep rever and fastening with one button. Though these modifications of the Russian plouse of a few seasons ago seem to be dependent upon the belt for con inement at the waist, they are usual ly made over a conventionally tight fitting lining, and thus, though the blouse portion seems to hang free, in eality it holds its place just as you adjust it. It is all very well that a bodice should seem to be loose and to but it must not wobble and bag. Hence the tight lining.

All sorts of expedients are resorted to to increase the apparent round of the bust, and at the same time to emphalength and slenderness of the waist The bolero is much used, though often as in the right hand figure of the pic tured group, it is simulated by braid- of the second-hand book stores.

fits neither in fiat-chested, gentlemanly | ture of an outside wrap, and which yet appears to be worn over an under bodice, is pronounced this season, and is one of the effects which one may seize upon as new. Very many of these dain-ty bolero or jacket affairs are made sleeveless, and in other cases where the jacket sleeve is too small to allow a sleeve beneath the under bodice is with a belt of some kind. Sometimes, made with an adjustable sleeve. Each the waist itself is one with the belt that season, we are gathering wisdom from appears to be wrapped around it, bring- the rarely ingenious woman who re-

waist, finishing with a bow, either by the two tailor gowns, which are accompanied by hats that do not match the severity of the rest of the costume Once if was deemed necessary to make the tailor rig harmonious, that the hat tailor gown that last season would have | should be almost manly, but the vogue fastened from chin to waist like a of trimmed tailormades overcame this page's jacket, has now a seam down rule. Now there are all sorts of compromises in the way of tailor shape hats that are trinimed into a dainty edge curving to emphasize the round femininity to match the utterly untail-of the figure. Popular blouse jacket or neck and collar finish which may rise from the gentlemanly lapels of the strictest sort of tailor jacket over a "sheath" skirt, too. The collar question is a bewildering one. No, the ruff isn't always there. Some collars are built up stiff and so high that they have to have a slit in the back to allow a spring that no fit can possibly give them. The top of such a collar and the edges of the slit will be finished with a puffy frill.

Wraps that are planned to ward off the chill of summer evenings and to serve as ornamentation for the gown blend so bewilderingly with the bodices on which they are to be worn, that they may be fairly considered under the bodice classification. The apparently very elaborate outer covering sketched here resolved itself into more or less formless affair that was nostly frilled sleeves, and an under bodice, which once the sleeves and the added bunchiness of collar were off, was rather a simple affair, a elaborate only just in front where 4t showed when the deceitful little covering was again put on.

Copyright, 1897. Alphonse Bertillon, of France, who invented the Bertillon system of measuring convicts, advocates the exemp tion from direct taxation of every fam ily in which there are three children, and the imposition of an extra tax of 20 per cent, upon all those not thus provided, thus preventing the treasury from losing any part of its present rev enue, and at the same time establish ing a distinction between men to whom the nation's interests are dear and men who consider them not at all.

Gen Pleasanton's book on blue glass still lingers on the five-cent counters

# MICHIGAN SOLONS.

Monday, in the House, the Holmes lien oill was passed, 55 to 10. Nothing else of importance was done by either house. Gov. Pingree sent to the House his veto of the cigarette bill, alleging that it was the duty of parents, not the State, to guard their children; also that to fine or mprison a child for violation of the law would be to put upon him a disgrace worse in its effects than the habit of srooking cigarettes. The Governor maintained that the present law restricting sales of to-bacco was more stringent and susceptible of enforcement than the proposed law.

Railroad legislation occupied the atten-Railroad legislation occupied the attention of the lower house of the State Legislature Tuesday with scarcely an intermission. The bill providing for the local taxation of railroad property in lieu of specific taxation by the State was discussed at length in committee of the whole and was finally agreed to. The bill reducing passenger fares in the lower peninsula to 2 cents a mile was under discussion for several hours in committee of the whole. Col. John Atkinson led the anti-railroad forces and many arguments were made on both sides. The bill was finally agreed to without amendment, the vote being without amendment, the vote being to without amendment, the vote being 37 to 33. Gov. Pingree is strongly in favor of the bills agreed to and strongly opposed to the Merriam bill, which increases the specific taxes of Michigan railroads about \$200,000. If this bill is passed the Governor says he will veto it. Both houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn May 31. The Donovan inter-changeable mileage bill, which passed both house's two years ago, but was vetoed by Gov. Rich, is again doomed to defeat, the House Railroad Committee having decid-House Rairona Committee naving decided to report it adversely. Under these circumstances its author says he will not push it further. The committee has taken similar action on the bill requiring companies to sell 500-mile books for \$10, but fight will be made for this bill, notwithanding the report.

A bill passed the lower house of the A bill passed the lower house of the Legislature Wednesday which raises the specific taxes on railroad earnings in Michigan from \$700,000 to fully twice that amount. The rates are as follows: Roads carning less than \$2,000 per mile, 2% per cent.; from \$2,000 to \$4,000, 4 per cent.; from \$4,000 to \$6,000, 6 per cent.; over \$6,000, 10 per cent. A bill for local taxation of railroads was re-referred to a committee. If the Senate passes the specific tax bill the local taxation bill will probably not be pushed. Gov. Plugree said: "These companies ought to pay \$3,000,000 or. \$4,000,000, but these are pretty hard times, and \$700,000 would go a good way. We might accept the bill and then in two years from now make the and then in two years from now make the companies pay what they ought to pay." The House passed another bill, which repeals the special charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and brings that road under the operations of the general railroad law, thus depriving it of many privileges it now enjoys. In the Senate the Committee on State Affairs favorably reported the Warner bill increasing the tax paid by express companies to 3 per cent, on their gross earnings in Michigan. The present rate is 1 per cent. This body has passed the bill cent. This body has passed the bill bolishing days of grace.

The bill increasing railroad taxes, which was passed by the House, was tabled by the Senate Thursday. The Senate bill to repeal the mortgage tax law has been killed in the House by the farmer members. Gov. Pingree has appointed George Coester of Detroit State veterinarian, F. O. Clark of Marquette, member of the Board of Control of the Marquette prison, and R. R. Goodell. of Houghton, trustee of the Upper Peninsula hospital for the instance. In executive see sion the Senate refused to confirm Gov Pingree's nomination of ex-Mayor T of Jackson, as inspector of the State prison,

Gov. Pingree has come to the aid of the House amendments increasing the raise made by the Senate in railroad taxes by announcing that special appropriation bills for the relief of the Ontonagon fire bills for the relief of the Ontonagon are sufferers and for improvements at Mack-inaw island State park will be held up pending the settlement of the differences between the two louses. The Senate has non-concurred in the House amendments non-concurred in the frouse amendments by a vote of four to one, which demonstrates that the upper body will never indorse the radical action of the House. Thursday instructed the Speaker to appoint a conference commitee, and like action will be taken in the Schate. The House has agreed to a bill making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent and the contract rate 7 per cent. It has silled the bill to compel express companies o charge no more for carrying a package ver-two lines than for the same distance ver a single line.

Welding Cold Metals.

Professor R the remarkable discovery that metals: are not only capable of diffusing into each other when they are molten, but also when they are cold. He has shown but if clean surfaces of lead and gold ire held together in vacuo at a temper ature of only 40 degrees for four days they will unite firmly and can be sepirated only by a force equal to one third of the breaking strain of lead it-Gold placed at the bottom of a cylinder of lead seventy millimeters long thus united with it will have dif-fused to the top in notable quantities it the end of three days. Such facts as these will tend to modify, if not to revolutionize, our notions of solids liquid and solid states of matter and pen up a wide area of application. New York Independent.

Found a Sapphire in the Glove. Howard Jelleme, of Passaic, is see retary of the gun detachment of the second Regiment, N. G. N. J. When the letachment was ordered to Washington last week it devolved upon him to purchase eighteen pairs of heavy service gloves. He sent the order to a store n New York, and in due time the gloves arrived and were distributed to he members.

Jelleme tried his gloves on the other day, and discovered that there was a small object in one of the fingers. He turned the glove inside out, when a valnable sapplife ring in gold setting fell to the floor. In some way it had become fastened in the glove. Perhaps some one trying the gloves on had lost it. At all events, Jelleme shows the ring to all his friends and cherishes it as a curiosity.—New York Herald.

A Russian Horror.

A woman student of the St. Peters burg University who had been imprisoned for some months on the charge of having political pamphlets in her possession, recently burned herself to death by lighting her blankets with the lamp left in her cell. The students de-clare that she did this on account of violence offered her by a prison offi-cial. Over a thousand students who tried to attend a memorial service for the dead girl in the Kazan Cathedral were arrested and sent to prison.

# The Singer and the Critic.

"Horrible! abominable!" exclaimed the musical critic of the Daily Bread. "A singer who doesn't know any bet-ter than to render a love song as if it were the howl of a lost spirit deserves

death!"
And he got out of bed, raised the window, peered forth into the darkness, and threw a heavy paperweight with all his might at a miserable cat that was pouring out its soul in song on the backyard fence.

There are more wrinkles in the face

of a baby monkey than there are in that of an old baboon. And speaking of wrinkles, more of them can be wrought out in a fair, young face by neuralgia than will be found in that of an aged person. Constant pain will shrivel, and neuralgin neglected will plow its furrows deep. It not only wrinkles, but takes the bloom away and gives the skin a dull and vellow look. St. Jacobs Oil is a prompt and sure cure for neuralgia, and it should be used, as while it soothes and cures; it smooths out the tracks of pain and leaves the skin healthy and fair again besides it rids the sufferer of much torment and restores a happier dispo sition. Good looks come only health, and health is found in the al sence of pain.

Made a Fortune Out of Stale Bread A very rich Frenchman called "Pere' Chapaller made his fortune by utiliz ing the stale bread of Parls, not only that which came directly from house-holds, but also that found among the garbage of the city. Chapalier was a manufacturer of bread crumbs. He pulverized the stale bread collected by a multitude of agents and either sold the crumbs to restaurants for kitcher use or remolded and baked them in the form of loaves for the poor.

Cheapest and Best.

Very few shootiers load shot gun shells now that factory loaded shells can be bought so cheap. It is cheaper and easier to buy than to load shot shells, and there is no question that the machine loaded are better than the hand loaded. The shells loaded by the Winchester Repeating Arms. Co. New Haven, Ct. are the standard of the world for reliability, uniformity and strong shooting qualities. They are used by all the best shots in proference to any others. Winchester loaded shells can be bought of all dealers They are used by all the best shots in proference to any others. Winchester loaded shells can be bought of all dealers in all gauges and loads. Results show them to be the best on the market. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

The Queen Regent of Spain smokes more than a dozen cigarettes a day. Her cigarette-holder is set with dia-

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

There is always hope for the man who can be taught what a fool he has been by one mistake.

Henry VIII, was the first English king to wear a pair of silk stockings.

Happiness and usefulness, depend upon pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. This is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, be-

Hood's Sarsa-The One True Blood Purifier. \$1, six for \$2. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion.



properous. Where the citizate is perfect and the soil is rich. NEBRASKA offers great opportunities to the farm renier who wants to become a farm owner. Send for a free handsome illustrated pamphiet on Rebraska to P. S. Euserm, General Passenger Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Calvary Clover.

St. Bartholomew the Great's parish in Smithfield raised \$600 during Lend by the sale of pods of clover called Calvary clover. The leaves have on them a blotch like a spot of blood, and the pod when unwould looks like a crown of thorns.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your groer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new fooddrink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 14 the price of coffee. 15c, and 25c, per package. Sold by all grocers.

The British Government has selected; Chief Justice Hannen at Shanghal as the arbitrator in the Cheek claims case, the cause of controversy between the United States and Slam.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Base regulate or remove your desire for lobacoof Saves money, make health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

The per capita circulation of currency in the United States is \$25.55, as against \$25.57 a month ago. and \$24.32 a year ago. Do not wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that constrict the blood vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

Japan imported about 30,000,000 gallons of kerosene oil from America last

year. Piso's Cure for Consumption has been family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R., Madison, 2409 42d ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN billious or costive, cat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

WHY SO MANY REGULAR PHYSICIANS FAIL

To Cure Female Ills-Some True Reasons Why Mrs. Pinkham is More Successful Than the Family Doctors A woman is sick; some disease peculiar to her

sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.
She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely

mystifies the doctor. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the wo-

man, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symp-toms of her suffering, even to her family physician.

It was for this reason that vears ago Mrs. Lydia E. Pink-

ham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in andhelp her sex. Having had considham, at Lynn, Mass, determined to step in andhelpher sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and, being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering.

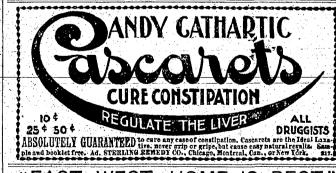
In this way she was able to do for them what the physicians were unable, to do, simply because she had the proper information to work upon, and from the little group of women who sought her advice years ago a great army of her fellow-beings are to-day constantly applying for advice and relief, and the fact that more than one hundred thousand of them have been

lief, and the fact that more than one hundred successfully treated by Mrs. Pinkham during the last year is indicative of the grand results which are produced by her inequaled experience and training.

No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female illa, from the simplest local irritation to the most complicated diseases of the womb.

This, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham, in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own suffering who will not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases



"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH

# SAPOLIO



# DAISIES ON THE FARM.

She painted them on canyas:
With a rapt, artistic air,
She were them in her bodice,
And in her raven hair.
She thought farm life idyille,
And said its greatest charm
Was lent it by the daisies,
The daisies on the farm.

Do you not love the daisies? To the farmer's son she saith; But all the praise he uttored Was underneath his breath. It sounded energetic,
But she felt a vague alarm
That he did not love the daisies, The daisies on the farm,

She read to him a poem, He seemed unsympathetic, Though her voice was very sweet With some repressed emotion His face grew dark and warm. For its burden was the daisies The daisies on the farm.

Soon the charming summer boarder To her city home returned, For a soul of higher longing Her æsthetle nature yearned, And the farmer's son, undaunted With his scythe upon his arm, Went to battle with the dalaies, The daisies on the farm,

### THE MARBLE BEAUTY.

BY THOMAS COLQUITT.

Louis Calvert was a chemist. In the little Southern seaside village he was a physician and surgeon—the-only skill, but the simple people of the place were secretly afraid of him, though they could not have told why. Dr. Calvert had married in his early youth, but his wife soon died-killed by his cruelty, evil tongues whispered—and he had lived alone until a few weeks before my story opens. The doctor married again.

He was now about fifty years of age. Tall, well-formed, and well-preserved beard, the doctor was really a handsome man, despite that dread, uncanny look about him which no one could explain. The village gossips were all agape to see and know his wife, and great was their surprise and indignation when they learned he had brought from they knew not where, a mere child. A fair, slender, rosy-cheeked girl of perhaps seventeen, was the Doctor She was a quiet, selfpossessed little lady, however, and the gossips soon learned to leave her alone. They could only learn that she was an orphan a school teacher, and had married Dr. Calvert, she informed her visitors in strict condence, with a tantalizing smile, "simply because she loved him."

But they imagined they knew better. It was a lonely life to the young wife The Doctor, apart from his professional visits, rarely mixed with his fellow-fownsmen. He was a veritable recluse. A close student, he had always confined himself closely in his study, and even now he left his bride alone many hours during the

She had at first sometimes asked per-

mission to go with him and sit in his laboratory while he worked. She feared the request displeased him, his reply was so short, but so great was her loneliness, and so oppressed was she with a vague, nameless, haunting fear, she went even at the of being unwelcome. But she went only a few times. It was an inside room. nd dark. Heavy curtains of colors divided the room into many apartments. Lamps burned here even at day, throwing curious and ghostly shadows in the nooks and corners, and reflecting strange, ghastly-colored reflections from the different curtains. Books and papers littered the floor and tables, numerous glasses, tubes, and retorts, crucibles, filters and other chemical apparatus were visible while a strange odor almost overnowered one who entered the room for the first time

There was, however, something strange still about that curious place. It was the sensation that always came upon one that a human presence was near, though the more terrible still. It was the awful feeling that comes over one when watching alone through the night with the dead.

The Doctor's wife grew nervous and fever ish under the haunting presence, and would shrink and tremble, and glance fearfully about her as she satin silence watching her husband, who was buried in some deep exabout the room, pausing often before a marble statue which stood just across from the Doctor's work-table, where he could always rest his eyes upon it when he raised his head. It was a magnificent female form. If I were versed in the technical nomenclature of the sculptor's shop, might describe the marble beauty A woman, tall, and well-rounded with a glorious wealth of hair about he shoulders, stood with parted lips and laughing eyes and extended arms, as if saying to her lover, "come!"

The marble was in all respects terribly life-like. It never failed to thrill one a the first glance. The position was so natural, the tint of the cheeks, it appeared to Mary Calvert, as she covertly studied the image, rivalled her own. Most wonderful of all and most inexplicable of all, that awful feeling always grew stronger upon her as she stood near this strange statue Often the Doctor would pause in his work, quickly raise his head as if called and wing toward the image, say, with a queer, sad smile, "Nay, nay, I cannot come yet;" but his horror stricken wife knew he buried in thought and was not conscious of what he was doing.

She soon gave up her visits to the strange, haunted chamber, and never entered it but once again when she went to gaze upon that terrible marble beauty, to learn its horrible secret, and to rain kisses in heart-broken anguish upon the cruelly beautiful face of her husband, cold in death.

The village gossips who know almost all family secrets; who go behind closed shutters, darkened curtains, and locked doors on their evil ways, soon came to know the young wife's trouble. They, too had heard strange stories of that mysteriou apartment. One of their number had odly made her way into its most secret recosses. She had heard the Doctor's heavy voice blended with the soft and gentle love tones of a woman-but she had seen noth

ing.
"Depend on it, my dear," said this cruel one in there with him; that's what makes your flesh creep while you're there. She's hiding and watching you."

The young wife suffered in silence. She loved her husband and believed he loved her-when he was out of that dread presence. In their own sitting-room he was kind and affectionate. It was only when he sat before the marble beauty, in the ghostly lights of the many-curtained labora-

tory, that he failed to answer her with mile or a kind word. - Is it not so with all of us? Do we not have haunted rooms in our hearts, in which we retire for anguished ours, and neglect those who are dearest to us now and love us best, while we and ry converse with the dead?

But Calvert was not always alone with the

It is an awful thing to have our love di in our arms. One moment we clasp her rowned with the richest, deepest treasures of our devotion. She is the light of our life. Her beauty delights and charms us, her laughter is to us the sweetest music The next moment she lies dead in our heart, and our arms still clasp her. Not in death's pale, cold insensibility, but dead lips; dead with the heavenly light in her eyes which now seems but a reflection of a baleful glare from Hades; dead with all the blush and bloom upon her cheeks. A colder, crueler death, this, than the grave has ever known, for the grave covers up all faults, and memory cherishes only kindnesses and lovable traits. Love never lies in the grave, but in every heart a love lies buried—and now our love lies dead. Dead in our hearts where her pale ghost must ever haunt and torture us while her fair, white rms cling about us. Her warm heart, throbbing as you so fondly and foolishly imagined for you alone, still beats against your own, but she is dead to you. The past you two have spent together suddenly becomes in memory a lonely graveyard becomes in memory a lonely graveyard through which in the future will ever flit ghosts of the joys and pleasures of the vanished days when love and trust—vain love, betrayed trust, now you know-made life so sweet and love so fair. All this you know while you hold in your arms the love just dead. As the Indian bows blindly before a hideous image of his own creation

come between you and the noble ideal her untruth has destroyed.

while worshiping a fair goddess

in his brain, so you, all these years, have

seen with the eyes of blinded adoration an

angel in your weak, unworthy love, who is

now dead in your heart, but who must ever

So it was with Louis Calvert.

The first young wife of long ago had en given all the real, pure, true heart had ever known, and she had prized it not. Weak and vain, and easily influ-enced, another had caused her to break her marriage vows, and her husband had slain her. Just as the marble beauty sto extended arms, smiling lips, and laughing eyes, that first young wife had stood on a long-gone morning, before her lover, but not her husband, saying: "Come."

The young Doctor's vengeance had been terrible. The man who had robbed hin had met death mysteriously—only the Doc tor ever knew how. The young wife had finded away-silently from the earth. Bu every day the Doctor stood before the petrified image, in that darkened, mysterious studio, and his revenge continued. And when all along he annointed those marble limbs with strange elixir, and the blood again course swiftly through the false wife's veins, the smiling lips parted in perfect speech, the and the bright eyes sparkled; arms eagerly beckoned him to "Come."

But he would never allow them to clasp him. Never for a long time. But the heart is

not always stone; revenge is satisfied at last, and one morning the Doctor, forget ting his later love, forgetting all save the memory of his first bovish passion, rushed into the marble beauty's embrace, and the soft, fair arms closed upon him, the smiling lips caressed his own, and the laughing eyes beamed in love upon him. Age dropped from him; he was again the young and ardent lover as when he had last felthose arms around him. Then the powe of the life-restoring elixir faded, and the marble beauty became marble again.

So his wife and the village gossip found him many hours later, tightly clasped in those marble arms, crushed and lifeless, but with a smile upon his lips.

PODDER'S WAS STRAIGHT.ON A young professor in an Illinois un ersity was engaged to be married to the daughter of a wealthy farmer living in one of the Eastern counties of this State. On the day of the wedding the bridegroom was driving in a bugg through a country road in the direction of his prospective father-in-law's house. Then she would stroll softly Not being familiar with the neighborhood he stopped in front of a dilapidate log cabin and inquired of a lank man

who was leaning against the rail fence "Is this the way to Mr. Podder's?". The lank man hitched up his trous rs and said:

"Be you goin' to Podder's?"

"That's where the doin's is to-night His darter's goin' to be hitched."

"Who's she goin' to get?" "A man named Thompkins," said the lushing bridegroom.

"Is he any good?" "Pretty poor stick, I've been told." "Has he got any style?"

"Not much." "Well," said the man, with a sigh of clief, "I'm glad he's such a poor shoat, for my gals has got an invite to the weddin', an' I heard nobody could go that couldn't cat with their forks. My gals can't cat with their forks, but I reckon I'll let 'em go. Podder's is two mile straight ahead." – Chicago News.

SPARROWS VS. BOYS.

The Fall River Globe relates that a crowd of boys attempted to amus themselves by throwing green apples at the nests of some English sparrows, but got into a very lively fight with these pugnacious little creatures. The trees were filled with hundreds of birds which stood the fun until it becam monotonous, and then organized and made a dash upon their tormentors They flew straight for the face, and i began to look serious for the urchins Some of the latter ran to a safe distance and looked on, but the more adventur ons waged the battle. Two boys were pecked at until their faces and hands vere covered with blood, and they were obliged to defend themselves with clubs in order to save their eyes. They tired pefore the sparrows, however, and a last were obliged to retreat.

A True philosopher is one who can mile at his own misfortunes, and pity and relieve those of others. True pru dence is to see from the commence ment of an affair what will be the end of

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns by Funny Men of the Press.

HOW WE TALK "Did the committee sit to-day?"
"Yes, Sir." 'Do you know how it stood?"

THE FLIPPANT GIRL. "Woman!" said he bitterly, "you hav heart of ice."
"I think it very bad taste," said the flippant girl, poutingly, "to compare one's thorax to a refrigerator."

TRANSPARENT. -We call a thing transparent when we can see through it. Who name such a thing? Peter-A ladder.

HE MUSTN'T TELL She (after giving him a kiss)-You mustn't tell anyone. He-Why? "Oh, I don't know. I'd rather give

you another than have you tell." HAD CAUSE.

Irene-What's the matter with you and George? I haven't seen him in the act of worshiping you for nearly a week. Maud.—He's jealous of my new 1897

A BRAVE BOWMAN. She—It must have taken a great dea of persistence on your part to learn to play the violin so well. He-It did. I had to go constantly armed for five years.

ALL RIGHT, THERE. Don't vou hate to run across a signature that you can't read?"

"Doesn't matter if it's on the end of a A CLOSE RACE.

Papa: So Emily stands at the head of er class in French. Mamma: Yes. She and another girl were exactly even in the written examina

tions, but it was decided that Emshrugged her shoulders more correctly. REENLY REALIZED. "How time flies as one gets older!"
"Yes, when I was a clerk on salary the
time did not pass half so rapidly as it
does now that I am in business with notes

to meet." "What's a fishing rod?" "It's a handsome-jointed arrangement your father holds out over the water." "What's a fishing pole?"
"It's a long wooden stick your Uncle
Bill catches fish with."

A RESTLESS BOY'S REASON 'I'm going to be a minister," said Why, Tommie dear?" asked his

"So's I can talk in church," said Tommie." "It is the nature of a child to be want-ig to do something," said the enthusias-

ic kindergartner "As far as I - have noticed," said the mother of ax, "It is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something else."

ANY OLD THING.

Practical Father—I want to buy a watch for my boy—the cheapest you Honest Dealer—I'm afraid I can't variant the cheap ones to keep very good time. Practical Father-Oh, that doesn't

matter. Just make it so that he can open the back of the case. THRIFT HERE AND THERE

"There's one thing to be said of us,' remarked the native of England, "we certainly do not worship the almighty dollar as some Americans do." "No"; replied the young man whose family is going to the jubilee; "not until it has been changed into shillings and pence."

FATHERLY PRIDE. 'Young Joycy seems to think that new baby of his about the most important creature now in the flesh."

'I guess so. He insisted on paying full fare for it when they came on

rom New York." MONEY ENOUGH. Agent—'Here is a book, sir, every gentleman ought to have—'Hints on Architecture.'"

Mr. Smallpurse—"I have no use for it But, sir, it teaches you how to build a beautiful villa, a regular little palace, for only five thousand dollars. 'I haven't five thousand dollars. I haven't over five dollars to my name."

REMAINED TO BE SEEN. "Hey!" shouted the policeman, as the scorcher whizzed by and failed to slow up at the corner, "ain't you riding rather more than eight miles an hour, young

"Don't know," howled the scorcher over his shoulder, "I haven't ridden an An Unextinguishable Light.

The remarkable light which has been prought forward in Germany, and known as the Durr light, is declared equally capable of use for interior illumination. It is originated by automatic evaporation and overheating of the vapors from ordinary lamp petroleum; the vapors being converted into gas, when burned, yield a light of rom 3,500 to 14,000 candle power

The apparatus consists of a tank containing the supply of petroleum which is removed sufficiently from the burner to avoid all danger of fire from the flame. The oil is conducted by drops into a burner of special construction, after the latter has been leated for about five minutes by means of oil which is burned in small heatng pans furnished with the apparatus. Sehind the burner from which the flame issues there is a second burner which, after the heating of the pans has been removed, continually produces the vapors and heats them to a high temperature, at the same time completely surrounding the first burner with a strong flame. This arrangement is said to make the extinction of the light an impossibility, even in the

strongest wind, Fresh air is drawn in between the ourner and the external cylinder by the force of the flame rushing out, and, by using this air in the burner, a smokeless flame results. The oil used is ordinary 100-proof coal oil, the consumption of which is about one and three-fourths pints per 100 candle

Steel Freight Cars. The next great revolution in the use steel will be the building of complete steel freight cars. The cost of steel car fifteen years ago, says the Railroad Gazette, would have been

several times that of a wooden car, rendering its use impracticable. day it is possible to build a complete steel car for about the same cost, per ton carrying capacity as a woode ear, and the advantages from the transportation point of view are very great. The saving in dead weight is large factor in this direction, as also s the saving in repairs, and incidental ly the absence of risk from fire, while the life of the car would be, say, three

times as great. For example, take a saving of 5.000 pounds per car in dead weight as compared with the wooden car of equa capacity in an equipment of 1,000 cars that means the saving in haulage of 5,000,000 pounds, or 2,500 net tons. has been computed that it costs in round figures \$10 per annum to haul one ton of dead weight on the basis of the average mileage made per car per annum. This would mean a saving of \$25,000,000 per annum on 1,000 cars alone (saying nothing about the saving in repairs), a sum equal to the interest on their cost. Applying this to the 1,250,000 cars which constitute the freight equipment of the United States, the saving would amount to the enormous sum of \$31,250,000. Of ourse, these cars cannot be so altered as to effect this saving. It should, and cause every railroad man, charged with the responsibilities regarding the possible economics in this direction, to look well and carefully into every-thing which will tend to lessen the dead weight and produce a permanent as may be found in completed steel freight car.

For the Mississippi Levees.

First, heavy barges are swung out from the banks and securely fastened and anchored, to provide safe moor ings for the broad, weighted willow and cable mats, which are designed to regulate and deflect a current of water unning from two to four miles an hour. To hold these boats and the the water from the barges a network of thick wire cables is needed, often ex tending some thousand feet from the barges to the shore. The mattresses are woven on specially designed weav ing barges, from willows and under brush fastened together by means o poles and wires, much after the man ner of glant baskets. After the weav ing, the mattresses are stiffened by crib work of willow poles, the top crib bing serving as a support for the heavy lover of stones by means of which the mattresses are sunk into their proper place on the river bed, sometimes 80 feet below the surface. Many of these mats are 300 feet in width and meas ure more than 1,200 feet in length, covering areas of from 4 to 8 acres. Additional strength is given by a number of wire cables, and by cross cables holding the so-called mats to the shore. After the mattresses have been sunk, the river banks, which had to be graded down to facilitate the work, have to be rivetted with lavers of stone rip nearly a foot deep to preven them from washing away with the next flood. Naturally the construction of each of these mats costs thousands of dollars, for the work can only be done during the low-water season.

Sometimes the next flood destroys it all. Sometimes, though left unharmed by the flood, which passes over it, it rots away in its stagnant water; sometimes it actually deflects the swift currents of the water. In that case it lasts some four years, when the strain proves too much, and immediate re pairs have to be undertaken to save what has already been accomplished from sure destruction.

Upon the condition of the teeth depends largely the bodily health. The care of the child's first teeth is very important. The future of the second set depends upon the care of the first Nature uses the first set as a base to supply nutriment to the second. child under eight should lose a tooth Decayed teeth in the mouth of a child produce digestive troubles, and produce an acid which destroys the second teeth.

Liquid food should not be given a child after the teeth are large enough for use. Too often soaked biscuits crackers and the like are used instead of food which requires chewing. In order to preserve the teeth we must use them. The use of more coarse breads would be beneficial. Beware of charcoal and pumice stone. following formula, used by most dentists, is harmless: One ounce orris root, three ounces precipitate of chalk, one teaspoonful powdered castile soar and one tablespoonful bicarbonate of

A pleasant mouth wash is one-half teaspoonful listerine in one-half a

glass of water. A little bicarbonate of soda placed upon a tender tooth will often bring comfort, or for persistently tender teeth a mouth wash of milk of magnesia and water in equal quantities -New Orleans Picayune.

The Ring of the Czar.

The Czar of Russia is said to be very superstitious, and to have great confi dence in relics. He wears a ring in which he believes is imbedded a piece of the true cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican was presented to an ancestor of the Czar for diplomatic reasons. The value which the Czar sets upon the ring, with its imbedded relic, is shown by the following fact. Some years ago the Czar was travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He suddenly discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately and a special messenger sent flying back in an express engine for it. Nor would the Czar allow the train to move until, eight hours afterward, the messenger returned with the ring .-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Don't Eat Too Rapidly. Moderation in manner of eating and choice of food has not always characterized men of history. Both Napoeon I. and Carlyle are said to have ruined their digestions and tempers by rapid eating. On the other hand, the care with which Gladstone partakes of the viands set before him has been acknowledged over and over again as one of the greatest factors which has worked to prolong his life.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Michigan people claim that their state contains within its borders 4,545 lakes and nearly or quite 50,000 streams. The amateur fishermen take great delight in these statistics.

A dispatch from New York says that gold has become a drug on the local Here seems to be a fine chance for some enterprising young nan to enter the drug business. Mrs. Fred C. Harris advertises in a

Chicago paper that she 'will not be responsible for any debts which her husband may contract." The new voman is beginning to strike back. The Atlanta Journal announces that

believe, is one of the longest infantile inflictions on record. A man in Beaver Falls, Pa., ran over a dog the other day and received a severe fall from his bicycle. since then he has seen everything double. Luat is much cheaper than the usual way of producing such

Dr. Wiley, the chemist of the Agricultural Department in Washington says that, in his opinion, the coming salad oil will be made of sunflower seed. It is a perfect substitute for olive oil, and will be so cheap that it may be used on the poor man's table In his recentare earches in regard t

effects.

rinderpest the destructive disease which has wrought great havoc in South America, Dr. Koch has discovered that by using the bile of an animal which has died of rinderpest to inoculate a healthy animal, the latter is rendered immune to the pestilence for some months at least.

Statistics from various sources re port that there are 1,118,000 women stenographers in this country, earning annually about 60,000,000 dollars. That in France there are 2,150 women authors and journalists and 700 women Among the writers. are novelists, 200 poets, 150 educational writers, the others writers of various

departments. "This is life in the East" says Mr Heitfield, the new Senator from Idaho, It's all new to me. I am getting so lissipated now that I don't go to until 10 o'clock and get up with the I am used, too, to an active, busy life, so that the sitting around all day makes me lazy. Just as soon as the extra session is over I am going back to harvest my crops.

Commenting on the statement that Kipling's salary of \$5,000 a month for reporting the Cretan war "would be a pretty fair salary for a beginner in reportoral work," the Knoxville Trigravely calls attention to the fact that Kipling is not a beginner. but has done local, edited telegraph and written editorials. All right, then; he is entitled to receive as much as the rest of us do.

It is said that experiments in Florida and Louisiana show that bamboo will grow in those states almost as well as In the hotter countries. Around Fort Myers there are bamboos that have attained to a height of fifty or sixty feet. They are of a variety grows to about seventy feet in India. in Frange County (Florida) there is one clump of bamboos, said to be only ten years old. in which the stalks have feet, the stalks averaging thirteen incircumference. There eighty stalks in the clump. This particular clump is a variety from Bengal, where the wood is used for build ing purposes and for light spars for

In a call for a National Fish Conress to be held at Tampa, Fla., next January, Governor Bloxam of Florida "We respectfully request the Governors of the various states of the Union and the fishery commissioners of the same to appoint delegates to this congress, which should command the earnest attention of all good citizens of the United States. In this interest we commend the words of the Hon. T. T. Wright, who says the water farms of the United States, oceans, kes and rivers, are neglected and bu half developed. Let us turn on them the searchlight of science to reveal their treasures and possibilities, and thereby increase openings for fields of labor and a larger supply of food for mankind."

"The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle" says: James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, Georgia's greatest farmer, has just broken all records of cotton sales from a single plantation by selling to Macon cotton buyers in one lot over two thousand cales of cotton of his own raising. cotton was sold on a basis of seven cents for middling, and when it is all weighed and shipped Mr. Smith will eceive a check for about \$70,000. This vould be a tremendous crop, even if Mr Smith raised nothing but cotton but when it is remembered that he grows similarly large crops of grain and hay, and that cotton is his surplus noney crop after producing all the provision crops he needs, then one can grasp some idea of the scale on which Colonel Smith farms, and see the justice of calling him Georgia's cotton king.'

There are 200,000 post offices in all the countries of the world enjoying organized facilities of correspondence and of this number 70,000 are in the United States. In respect of the number of letters and postal cards written and received the revenue and dis bursements of the department, the tent, promptness, and accuracy of letter delivery, as well as in the number of post offices, the United States stand at the head of all other nations, Ger many following second, Great Britain third, and Austria, among European nations, fourth. The United States sel in a year 2,000,000,000 two-cent stamps which is equivalent to 1,000,000,000 letters sent through the mails in a vear. In addition to this the United States sell in a year 600,000 one-cent stamps, some of which are used for letter, though a larger number for newspaper and circular postage, 12. 000,000 three-cent stamps, 20,000,000 four-cent stamps, and 50,000,000 fivecent stamps, mostly used for letters sent from this country for foreign de-

President Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line reports that much succe has followed the introduction of experimental farms along the line of the railroad. The work is one of great value to the farmers. The right of way along the road is used for the experiments, and there is a regular force of men to go over the and look after their development. Station agents supervise the farms contiguous to their stations. Grasse and food products of all kinds are tested, and under the direction of experts it is shown what articles can be grown to the greatest advantage. A number of new crops have been introduced, and the diversification of prod ucts is noticeable. Farmers are taking special interest in the plan and a foot of Miss Babe Martin for fortylarge number of clubs have been form four years has worked itself out." This ed to promote the work. The beauti-

> of flowers, shrubbery, and as the farmers have become interested in the production of food products, their wives and children have taken up this department. They have also formed clubs, and there is a generous rivalry among these organizations to excel their neighbors. influences President Hoffman said that there was a notable improvement in the appearance of property in the agricultural sections. Flower gar were rapidly multiplying, and with them have come well-built fences thus showing that the lesson of thrift vas also being learned.

It is somewhat remarkable, says the

New York Times, that the Penobsco

ful is included with the practical, at-

tention being given to the cultivation

Indians, after living in uninterrupted peace with the white man for 230 years have at this late day decided that the time has come for complete separation from the stronger race and have enthe removal of all its sentatives from their lands. Still more of the tribe there is no record of wrongs, ancient or modern, suffered at the hands of the palefaces. With this particular band of Indians the whites have always kept faith, chiefly, no doubt because they have never had As far back as 1667 the Penobscots ad mitted to full tribal membership a French nobleman, Vincent de St. Cas tine, who, having tired of civilized life in general and especially with military discipline as it existed in the Canadiar Army, came over into what was ther Massachusetts married a chief's daughter, and settled where the town bearing his name now stands. Since then there has rarely been a time wher the tribe did not include a considerabl number of white members and there is no evidence that any harm came to the Indians from these associates Some time before Maine came into existence, a tract of land extending six miles on each side of the Penobscot above tidewater was set apart as property of the tribe and the new state recognized the grant as binding. As the numbers of the Indians decreased a large part of this land was sold, and hey now own only three islands hear Oldtown, but the state acts as their hanker for \$74,000, the product of the sales, and pays them 6 per cent interest on it. This income is divided annually among the members of the tribe, and it is only to prevent an un due diminution of each share that the Penobscots have decided henceforth to allow no white people to live in their domain.

Animals and Music.

A violinist was playing various airs before the cages of the animals. how, which had been passing back ward and forward half drowsily, took up a gait that would have distanced one of the deer in the pen by the buffaloes' yard.. Then there was a trans formation scene in the home of the lioness as rapidly, and as complete as that of the tune. The cubs went into ecstacies. They rolled about, jumped, fell over one another, raced over their mother's recumbent body, and danced unrebuked on her head They cease their tantrums only with the ceasing

of the music. Then they gathered at the front hars of the cage again and silently and athetically pleaded for more Their plea was successful, and in response to the delicate flattery conveyed by heir manner the player gave them the lullaby once more. They simply sat and listened to it as silently had at first. The transition to the jig music was once more made speedily The first note of the lively air had harely left the violin before its riotous contagion had once more caught the cubs. They rollicked and rolled about, and stopped only when the professor fearing to tire their little limbs, took his bow from his fiddle and told them

hey had danced enough for debutantes The hyena is an uncanny brute. His very appearance goes a great way to ward bearing out charges of grave ard robbery brought against him. H has no music in his soul nor room for any. Sweet sounds are to him so antipodal to everything in his nature that they inspire him with nothing but fear. Professor Baker tried to interest the wo skulking hyenas in his perform ance on the violin they began trembl ing visibly at the first note's utter ance, and then as the music swelled they sought the furthermost side of squeeze their ungainly bodies through he bars to escape the melody .- Phila delphia Inquirer.

Not Transferable. The theatres in Japan have a nove ethod of pass-out tickets, which are positively not transferable. When a erson wishes to leave the theatre be fore the close of the performance, with the intention of returning, he goes to the doorkeeper and holds out his righ hand. The doorkeeper then, with a rubber stamp, imprints on the palm the mark of the establishment.

A Devoted Bicycle Cat.

There is a cat in Danville, Pa., that is a victim of the bicycle craze. ing unable to pedal himself, this feline takes his rides perched on the shoulders of bicycle riders and never misses his hold after being placed in livery. More than 1,000,000,000 letters a secure position. When a boy starts a year, therefore, paying full postage, for a ride the cat follows and meows and exclusive of postal cards, are pitifully until assured that he is to written in the United States.

A MINE OF BLUBBER.

The Stranding of 600 Whales in the Straits of Magellan. Toward the end of last September

an enormous school of a species of whale called the Casing whale ran ashore in Teal inlet. small creek one and one-half miles long, opening into Port Salvador, which in turn opens into ...e South Atlantic by a very narrow opening. It was my good fortune, writes George Hewlett, surgeon of the royal navy, to see some hundreds of these whales on the beach at the time of my visit. One morning a whirlwind appeared to be approaching over the water in the bay of San Salvador, and soon this was made out to be an enormous school of whales, so thick that they seemed to be jostling each other, nothing but fins and tails, and the water in foam all around. This was on a flowing tide, and they came in th itself, describing a sort of cycloidal curves, until the inshore part of the squadron took on a keln reef and then a sudden panic seemed to seize them all, and the unfortunate animals came the inlet full speed, with the sea boiling in front of them and a great wave coming after them, and they piled up in hundreds on the beach.

Then, as there was a rising tide, they got off again, but only to charge the opposite beach, and so on till the falling tide and loss of strength left them high and dry all around the

Very few, old or young, lived more than a quarter of an hour after their stranding. By evening, after that tide had ebbed, there were only five whales been affoat that morning, and by the next morning only three were to be seen, and they swam around and around for awhile, and then, as if disdaining to live when all their companions were dead they made straight for the beach, and in a few moments they also had passed forever out of existence.

Circumstances made it impossible to use the blubber. Some of the bodies have been burned; they burn like a great oil shed. The spring tides fortunately floated others up and down and dispersed them. One cannot help regretting that a ship load of the savages from Terra del Fuego, over the way, could not have been let them. They, of course, would have lived beside the bodies and eaten their way steadily on till the banquet was finished.-London Field.

What to Do With Wet Boots. When a man arrives home with wet boots he will usually either stand them in the fireplace or simply throw them, with their soles down, anywhere out of the way. The former method does harm to the boots, and the latter to the wearer. Boots must not be placed too near a fire. To dry them, they should be set at a distance of about two feet away, with soles toward the fire; they will then dry gradually, If trees are available, put them in when the boots are about half dry; but it is no use treeing boots that are sodden if it is desired to wear them the next day. When boots or shoes are thoughtlessly thrown on the floor, the wet annot get away, and the soles the hardest parts, retain the damp, which strikes through the middle to the inner sole. When one has been out in ever so small a shower it is a good plan to lay the boots on their

Red Hair in All Ages.

vettest parts.

sides, in order that air may get to the

Since the immemorial red hair has een the object of ill-humored jokesjust why, no one seems to know, unless it be that Judas Iscariot was thus endowed. And yet, despite the popular prejudice against auburn locks, there are few things more beautiful than a

woman with such hair. Red-headed women have played prominent parts in the world's history and have caused many a kingdom to tremble and even to fall. Helen of Trov. was red-headed, and she certainly caused trouble enough for one woman. Catherine I., of Russia; Joan of Arc; Elizabeth, of England; Mary Stuart, Anne, of Austria; ex-Empress Eugenie: Ninon de l'Enclos, Lucretia Borgia and Beatrice Cenci, all had red

hair, and all are famous. The ancient Egyptians were violently opposed to red hair, and once a year burned a maiden of this description in the hope of exterminating or lessening

what they considered a curse. In Spain red hair is abhorred on the ground that it is "Judas hair." Among some savage races red hair is held in great esteem, especially among some of the Alaskan tribes.

In New Zealand a red-headed woman is considered as on the right road to paradise.-New York Journal.

Balloon Lifeboats. The big ocean greyhounds will soon. it is thought, he equipped with lifeboats harnessed to balloons, so as to be practically unsinkable. Cylinders filled with compressed gas will be placed in compartments of the life-boats, and from these the balloons, which will be harnessed with cords to hollow mast connected with the inders are inflated. The mast, which is iron tubing, is adjustable, and, when turned forward, the big balloon acts as a sail, oars proving quite unnecessary. The combination boat will doubtless prove of the greatest service in saving people far out at sea. In a recent test it was shown that, even with the boat filled with water to the gun wales, the lifting power prevented the craft from either sinking or upset-

Holland's 'Feminine Milkmen." The sale of milk in the streets of he Holland cities is conducted in rather a peculiar way; the milk is in copper cans, which are placed in a cart drawn by one of the large mastiffs, which are made so serviceable in that country. Two women in the regulation out-of-door costume of ser-Two women in the ants, usually accompany each cart. The dog looks well cared for, the cart is clean, and though the cans may be pattered and dented by years of usage, they are always shining bright and the nilk is sweet and pure.

George I. of England never learned the English language.